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BOTANICAL NAMES AND TERMS

A POPULAR DICTIONARY
OF
BOTANICAL NAMES
AND TERMS

WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

For the use of Botanists and Horticulturists,
as well as for Lovers of the Flowers
of Garden, Field and Wood

By
GEORGE FREDERICK ZIMMER
F.R.Hort.S., F.Z.S., A.M.Inst.C.E.

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INTRODUCTION

THIS little dictionary is intended for the use of lovers and students of plant life in garden, field and wood, and as most botanical names and terms convey so little meaning to those who are not linguists, it is hoped that the intelligent Botanist will find a useful companion in this book on his or her rambles through wood and field, and that likewise the lover of the garden will be helped in finding without trouble the English equivalents of the botanical terms he may meet with.

Professor Earle has said :—"Why should we allow a "pile of heterogeneous names to stand as a barrier between our people and the fairest gate of knowledge (Botany). These strange names are all but barren of interest in themselves ; what interest they possess springs wholly out of the objects they represent."

It is the primary object of this dictionary to make these strange names more interesting by giving their equivalents in our own language.

In the selection of words it has been the principal aim of the writer to give the names of species of plants ; but botanical terms used in the description of plants have also been largely included ; such terms e.g. as are used in Morphology (relating to form of plants), Phytotomy (the dissection of plants), and in the Physiology of plants.

To make the dictionary bulky would have defeated its object, therefore in the majority of cases the literal equivalent in English, or a translation giving more particularly the meaning in the botanical sense, has been given. There are, however, many cases where such translation of the specific term into English would convey little meaning and, therefore, give little help to the identification of plants by their botanical names, for which these are so useful ; in such cases a free translation or fuller explanation has been given.

In cases where the species are named after their place of origin, the English equivalent has been given in all cases ; although the botanical name may be very similar to the English in some instances it is utterly different in others, especially where ancient geography

has furnished the name. Complimentary names of persons given to plants have been omitted.

The Author wishes it to be understood that he lays no claim to any deep knowledge on the subject of Botany; the work is rather the outcome of labour and research on a subject he loves.

The Author is indebted for valuable help to the following books :—

R. L. Heinig, *Glossary of Botanical Terms*.

B. D. Jackson, *A Glossary of Botanical Terms*.

William Miller, *A Dictionary of English Names of Plants*.

Salomon Schelle, *Wörterbuch der botanischen Kuntsprache*.

Finally, the Author has great pleasure in expressing his thanks to his friend the Rev. Guy S. Whitaker, B.A., Camb., Rector of Plateford, for his generous assistance in correcting the manuscript, and to Mr. A. J. Wilmot, B.A., for doing the same to the proofs.

The Author will be grateful for any suggestions or corrections.

82, MARK LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

G. F. ZIMMER.

NOTICE TO USERS OF THIS DICTIONARY

As space does not permit of giving much information and as a repetition of the same data for similar words appears unnecessary, the reader is advised, to not only read what he finds against the particular word sought, but also the English equivalents for other similar ones close by.

Although it is usual in dictionaries where there are several words with the same meaning, to frequently refer the reader from one to another for his information, the Author has disregarded this conventionalism in order to save the user's time, and has given some data against each word, as he believes it will increase the utility of this dictionary as a book for quick reference.

DICTIONARY OF BOTANICAL NAMES AND TERMS

Abassicus, abchasicus, from Abchas in the Caucasus.

Abbreviatus, shortened, also when one part is shorter than another.

Abietinus, fir-tree like (*Abies*, fir-tree).

Abnormis, unusual, out of the common, deviating from the type.

Abortivus, undeveloped, stunted, not coming to maturity.

Abrabus, as though rubbed or scraped off.

Abrotanoides, resembling southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.

Abruptus, abruptifolius, with shortened leaves, as if broken off.

Abscissus, cut off, as if bitten off.

Absinthium, wormwood.

Absolutus, intact, complete, perfect.

Abutiloides, resembling Indian Mallow, *Abutilon*.

Acalycalis, having no calyx or no adhesion to one.

Acanthaceae, plants of the Bears-foot, *Acanthus* tribe.

Acanthifolius, with leaves like Bears-foot.

Acanthium, a spine, a thorn, a prickle.

Acanthocladius, with thorny branches.

Acanthocomus, with tufts, fascicles of thorns.

Acanthoides, resembling Bears-breech, Bears-foot, *Acanthus*.

Acanthophlegmus, thorn-entangled.

Acanthophyllus, with thorny leaves.

Acanthopodus, with thorny stalks (petiole or peduncle furnished with spines).

Acanthostachys, -yus, with thorny ears, or spikes.

Acanthostephus, surrounded with thorns, or spines.

Acariferus, acarifer, harbouring mites.

Acaro-domatia, formation on plants for sheltering mites when of service to the host.

Acaulis, without stalks, or seemingly so.

Accedens, jointed on, added on.

Acclivis, acclivus, gradually ascending, rising.

Accommodatus, accommodated, sitting on adapted.

Accrescens, increasing, improving, spreading, as to calyx after flowering.

Accretus, grown together, natural grafting.

Accumbens, clinging, holding on, lying against another body.

Acephalus, headless.

Acer, sharp, rough, biting, pointed (also Maple).

Aceraceae, plants of the Maple, *Acer*, tribe.

Acerbus, tart, rough.

Acerifolius, with leaves, like Maple.

Acerosus, needle shaped, stiffish needles as of pines.

Acervatus, heaped up promiscuously, as with some fungi.

Acetabuliformis, bowl-, cup-shaped.

Acetosus, slightly acid.

Achatinus, the colour of agate.

Achilleoides, resembling milfoil, or Yarrow, *Achillea*.

Achlamydens, without a cloak, without perianth as in willows.

Achras, the wild pear.

Achyranthoides, resembling chaff-flower,
Achyranthes.

Acianthus, with pointed flowers.

Acicularis, -*latus*, needle-shaped, needle-pointed, slender.

Acidulus, slightly acid.

Acidus, acid, sour.

Acifer, *aciferus*, needle-bearing.

Acifolius, with leaves like needles.

Acinacifolius, with sword-like leaves.

Acinaciformis, sword-shaped (two-edged).

Acinoides, resembling balm, field calamint, *Calamintha acinos*.

Acinosus, full of pips, kernels.

Aciphyllus, needle leaved.

Acladotes, twigless or branchless.

Acmella, alphabet-plant, *Spilanthes acmella*.

Acmodontus, with pointed teeth.

Acmonotrichus, with pointed hairs.

Acmophyllus, with pointed leaves.

Aconitifolius, with leaves like the Monkshood, *Aconitum*. [*calamus*].

Acoroides, resembling calamus, *Acorus*

Acrocarpus, with pointed fruits, with rough fruits, with terminal fruits.

Acrolasius, rough-woolly.

Acropetalus, with pointed petals.

Acrostachyus, -*stachys*, with rough ears, spikes.

Acrostichoides, resembling elk's-horn fern, *Acrostichum*.

Acrotrichus, with pointed hairs.

Actaeoides, resembling bane-berry, herb Christopher, *Actaea*.

Actinaeanthus, with ray-like clusters, fascicles of thorns.

Actinia, sea-anemone.

Actinocarpus, fruit with radial carpels as the spokes of a wheel.

Actinomorplus, ray-like formation.

Actinophyllus, with ray-like leaves.

Acutus, with sharp edges.

Aculatus, with thorns, prickly and pointed.

Acuminatus, long pointed.

Acutangulus, with sharp edges, acute pointed angle.

Acutatus, somewhat sharp.

Acutiflorus, with pointed flowers.

Acutifolius, with pointed leaves.

Acutilobus, with pointed lobes.

Acutipetalus, with pointed petals

Acutiusculus, sharply pointed.

Acutus, pointed, tapering to a point.

Adauctus, multiplied, increased.

Adelphicus, being brothers, appearing in pairs.

Adenanthus, with glandular flowers (*aden*, a gland).

Adenocalycus, calyx, with glandular calyx, studded with glands.

Adenocarpus, with glandular fruits.

Adenodes, with glandular knots.

Adenophorus, bearing glands.

Adenophyllus, with glandular leaves.

Adenopteris, with glandular wings.

Adenopus, having glandular petiole or peduncle.

Adenorrhachis, with glandular ribs, veins.

Adenotrichus, with glandular hairs.

Adfinis, related.

Adglutinatus, grown together.

Adhaerens, adhering, attached, attaching itself.

Adiantifolius, maiden-hair-leaved, *Adiantum*.

Adiantoides, maiden hair-like, *Adiantum*.

Adiposus, greasy, fat, oily.

Adligans, hanging on, attached, as by aerial holdfasts of ivy.

Admirabilis, admirable, uncommon, to be admired.

Adnasceus, *adnatus*, growing to or upon something else.

Adoensis, from Aden in Arabia.

Adornatus, adorned, beautiful.

Adoxaceae, plants of the Mosehato, *Adoxa*, tribe.

Adpressus, pressed against, pressed on.

Adscendens, *ascendens*, rising upwards.

Adspersus, besprinkled, bespattered.

Adstringens, drawn together.

Adsurgens, erect, upright.

Adulterinus, adulterated, unreal, not genuine.

Adultus, adult, grown up.
Aduncus, hooked, bent like a hook.
Adustus, with a singed, burnt appearance, soot-coloured.
Adventicius, adventitious, by chance, accidental, applied to plants lately introduced.
Adversarius, grown, turning to one side.
Adversalis, **adversus**, turned towards one side.
Advenus, alien, strange.
Adversifolius, having leaves opposite to each other.
Adversispinus, with thorns opposite to each other.
Aegaens, from the Greek archipelago.
Aegriophyllus, with sea-green leaves.
Aegopodioides, resembling goutweed, *Aegopodium*.
Aegrostans, wonderful, dreamlike.
Aegyptiacus, **aegyptius**, of Egyptian origin.
Aemulus, similar.
Aeneus, bronze-like in colour, also for verdigris.
Aequabilis, **aequalis**, uniform, similar in size.
Aequans, of equal size, equal length.
Aequatorialis, from the equatorial region.
Aequidistans, at equal intervals.
Aequilateralis, equal sided, of equal length.
Aequilobus, with equal lobes.
Aequinoctialis, pertaining to equinox, used of flowers which open and close at stated hours.
Aequipetalus, with equal petals.
Aequitrilobus, with three equal lobes.
Aequoreus, pertaining to bog.
Aerius, having roots above ground, or plants suspended above ground or water.
Aerugineus, **aeruginosus**, verdigris coloured.
Aesculifolius, with leaves like the horse chestnut, *Aesculus*.
Aestivus, **aestivus**, flowering in summer.
Aestivans, burning, flame-like, wavering.

Aethiopicus, of Ethiopian origin.
Aethiopum, from Ethiopia.
Aethusifolius, with leaves like Foot's-paraley, *Aethusa*.
Aetnensis, growing on Mount Etna.
Aetolicus, from Aetolia in Greece.
Afer, **atra**, **afrum**, of African origin.
Affinis, similar, related, of near alliance.
Afixus, fixed to, fixed upon.
Afghanisticus, from Afghanistan.
Africanus, **africus**, of African origin.
Agamus, flowerless.
Aganophilus, springs loving, moisture loving.
Agastachyus, with tapering ears or spikes.
Agathophyllus, having smooth-edged leaves (not serrated).
Agatolepis, with thick membranaceous scale.
Agavoides, resembling aloe.
Ageratoides, resembling floss-flower, *Ageratum*.
Aggestus, heaped up.
Agglomeratus, pressed together, crowded together (as in flowers of Scabious).
Aggregatae, flowering in bunches like the teasel, *Dipsacus*, or dodder, *Cuscuta*.
Aggregatus, bunched, crowded, in dense clusters.
Agnatus, related.
Agninus, lamb-like.
Agnus, lamb (used in compound words).
Agrarius, **Agræstis**, growing on arable land.
Agriifolius, with leaves like grasses.
Agrimonioides, resembling agrimony, *Agrimonia*.
Agrophilus, grass loving.
Agrostideus, of the type of Cloud-grass and Spear-grass, *Agrostis*.
Agrostoides, resembling Cloud and Spear-grass.
Aima or **haema**, blood-coloured.
Alroides, resembling Hair-grass, *Aira*.
Alnoaceae, plants resembling *Alnus*.
Almoides, **alnoides**, resembling *Alnus*.

Aisoon, ever living, ever green.
Ajanensis, from the Ajan Bay in the extreme north-east of Asia.
Ajugifolius, with leaves like Bugle, *Ajuga*.
Alabamensis, from Alabama.
Alacriportanus, from Alegre in Brazil.
Alarconicus, from Alarçon, Province Cuenca.
Alaris, out of the axil growing.
Alaternoides, resembling Christ's thorn, *Paliurus aculeatus*.
Alatus, winged, with wings.
Albanensis, from Albany, South Africa.
Albanus, from the Albany mountains.
Albatus, whitened, clad in white.
Albellus, of whitish colour.
Albens, white.
Albensis, from the banks of the river Elbe.
Albescens, shading into white, turning white, becoming white.
Albicans, with a whitish shading, tending to white.
Albicaulis, with white stalks.
Albido-flavus, of a yellow-white colour.
Albidulus, } *albineus*, nearly white, whit-
Albidus, } ish.
Albiflorus, *albiflos*, with white bloom.
Albifrons, having white foliage.
Albinatus, whitish, pale.
Albinotus, with white markings.
Albispathus, with white sheathing bract.
Albo-cinctus, with white surrounding or girdled with white.
Albo-caeruleus, of a bluey-white shade.
Albo-costatus, with white ribs or nerves.
Albo-lineatus, with white lines or dashes.
Albo-maculatus, having white spots.
Albo-marginatus, with white margin or edge.
Albo-punctatus, with white dots.
Albo-roseus, of a rose-white shade.
Albo-setaceus, beset with white bristles.
Albo-vaginatus, with a white tubular base of a leaf, leaf-stalk or stem.
Albus, *alba*, *album*, dead white, without lustre. [of the elk.
Alciornis, antler-shaped, like the horns

Aleppicus, from Aleppo in Syria.
Aletroides, like Star-grass, *Aletris*.
Aleurites, floury, flour-like.
Aléuticus, from the Aleutian Islands in Alaska.
Alexandrinus, from Alexandria in Egypt.
Alexeterius, protected, fit for defence.
Algeriensis, from Algiers in North Africa.
Algidus, ice-loving, cold-loving.
Algoensis, from the Algoa Bay, South Africa.
Alienus, strange, differing, changed, not related.
Aliferous, having wings.
Alismaceae, plants of the Water-plantain, *Alisma*, tribe.
Alismifolius, with leaves like the Water-plantain.
Alismoides, Water-plantain like.
Allagophyllus, having alternative leaves on the opposite side.
Alliactus, garlic-like, *Allium*.
Alliariifolius, with leaves like garlic, *Allium*.
Alligans, attached, adhering.
Alliodorus, *alliaceous*, smelling like garlic.
Allophyllus, with strange, uncommon, peculiar leaves.
Alloplectus, surrounded, twisted round, entangled.
Alnifolius, with leaves like the Alder, *Alnus*.
Aloides, resembling Aloe.
Aloifolius, with leaves like the Aloe.
Alopecias, fox (used in compound words).
Alopecuroides, resembling fox's brush, *Alopecurus*.
Alpestris, *alpigenus*, *alpinus*, found in the lower Alps.
Alpinus, belonging to the Alps.
Alsaticus, from Alsace in Germany.
Altaiicus, *altaiensis*, from the Altai Mountains.
Alternans, alternating, by turns one after the other.
Alternatim-pari-pinnatus, alternately pinnate, without terminal leaflet.

Alterniflorus, with flowers alternating on opposite sides.
Alternifolius, with leaves alternating on opposite sides.
Alternus, alternately changing sides.
Altiscandens, climbing up, ascending.
Althaeoides, resembling Hollyhock, *Althaea*.
Altifrons, covered with foliage to the top.
Altilis, inflated, extended.
Altissimus, very high (referring to altitude), (*altus*, high).
Aluminosus, yielding alum.
Alutaceus, leathery, the colour of buff leather.
Alutipes, having a soft stem.
Alveolatus, *alveatus*, trough-shaped, channelled, hollowed.
Alvertus, honey-coloured, dull yellow.
Amabilis, lovely.
Amanus, from the mountain Aman in Northern Syria. (tribe).
Amaranthaceae, plants of the Amaranth.
Amarellus, slightly bitter.
Amarus, bitter.
Amaryllidaceae, plants of the *Amaryllis* tribe.
Amaryllidifolius, with leaves like *Amaryllis*.
Amarylloides, *Amaryllis*-like.
Amaurorhachis, with black ribs.
Amaurus, dark, black.
Amazonicus, from the river Amazon.
Ambianensis, from Ambiani, now Amiens, France.
Ambiguus, doubtful, uncertain, applied to the perianth of *Nymphaea*.
Ambiolepis, with blunt membrane scales.
Amblyandrus, having baggy, pouch-like swellings.
Amblyocalycus, -calyx, with irregular calyx.
Amblyocarpus, bearing obtuse, blunt fruits.
Amblyodontus, *amblyodon*, blunt, obtuse-toothed.
Amblyonemus, with blunt threads or filaments.

Amblyotus, having blunt, obtuse ears.
Amblypterus, having blunt, obtuse wings.
Amboinensis, from Amboina, one of the Molucca Islands.
Ambrosiacus, *ambrosius*, food of the gods, with the fragrance of Ambrosia.
Ambrosioides, Ambrosia-like.
Amentaceus, catkin-blooming.
Amentaeae, catkin bloom bearers.
Amentiferous, catkin-bearing, catkinlike.
Americanus, from America.
Amethystinus, *amethysteus*, the colour of amethyst, bluish-mauve.
Amiantinus, asbestos coloured, of a pale bluish-green colour.
Amicorum, from the Tonga Islands.
Amictus, clothed, covered.
Ammifolius, with leaves like bishop's-weed, *Ammi*.
Ammodytes, living in sandy places.
Ammoniacus, *ammonia* yielding, containing ammonia.
Ammophilus, sand-loving.
Ammotrophus, ammonia-loving.
Amoeboides, *amoebus*, form changing, interchanging.
Amoenus, pleasing, lovely.
Amomoides, cardamom-like, *Amomum*.
Amorginus, from the island of Amorgos, Greece.
Amorphus, shapeless, formless (applied to abnormal flowers).
Ampelideae, vine-like plants.
Amphibius, living both on land and in water equally well.
Amphidasys, -dason, -dasya, with woolly surroundings.
Amphilogus, doubtful.
Amphistomus, with double lips.
Amphostemus, -temon, with double threads or filaments.
Amplectens, *amplectivus*, *amplexans*, embracing (applied to leaves above each other on the same stem).
Amplexicaulis, stem-clasping, when the petiole leaf is dilated at base and embraces the stem.
Amplexifolius, leaf surrounding, clasping.

Ampliat, widened, enlarged.
Amplissimus, extra big, extra broad, extra full.
Amplus, ample, spacious, broad.
Ampullaceus, lantern-shaped, bottle-shaped, inflated.
Ampulliformis, swollen, flask-shaped, as corolla of heather.
Amurensis, from Amur, Siberia.
Amygdalinus, amygdaloides, almond-like, *Amygdalus*.
Amylaceus, flour-like, starch-like.
Amyleus, mealy, floury.
Anabioticus, reviving, coming to life again.
Anacamptus, bending back, growing downwards.
Anacanthous, without thorns or spines.
Anacardiaceae, resembling monkey nut, *Anacardium*.
Anachoreticus, of hermit habits, isolated.
Anagalloides, resembling pimpernel, *Anagallis*.
Analepticus, refreshing.
Anamiticus, from Anam in India.
Anantherous, -rum, without flowering, applied to filaments without anthers.
Anastomosans, with network, entanglement of branches and twigs.
Anatherus, earless, without ears.
Anatolicus, from Anatolia, Turkey-in-Asia. [lucent.
Anatomicus, akin, membrane-like, trans-
Anatropus, bent over.
Anceps, two edged, flattened or compressed.
Anchusifolius, with leaves like alkanet, *Anchusa*.
Anchusoides, resembling alkanet.
Ancile, shield.
Ancistracanthus, hook edged.
Ancistrocarpus, bearing hook-shaped fruits.
Ancistroides, of hook-like shape.
Ancistrophyllus, with hook-like leaves.
Ancyleus, hooked, bent.
Anolytus, having joints like bamboos and other canes.

Andamanicus, from the Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal.
Andegavensis, from Ajou.
Andor, **andra**, **andro**, **andrum**, a man, the male.
Andicolus, **andinus**, from the Andes Mountains, South America.
Andongensis, from Pungo Andongo in tropical Africa.
Andrachnoides, resembling false-orpine *Andrachne*.
Androgynus, with male and female flowers on the same plant.
Andromediflorus, with flowers like *Andromeda*.
Androsaceus, of the type of Rock-jasmine, *Androsace*.
Androsacoides, resembling Rock-jasmine.
Anetensis, from Anetom, New Hebrides.
Anemonoides, resembling Windflowers *Anemone*.
Anemophilous, wind-loving, applied to wind-fertilized flowers.
Anethifolius, having leaves like dill-*Anethum*.
Anfractuosus, twisted, wound spirally round as the anthers of gourds.
Angiocarpus, having the fruit in an envelope distinct from the calyx.
Angiospermus, with seeds enclosed in ovaries fertilized through stigmas.
Anglicus, of English origin.
Angolensis, from Angola, West Coast of Africa.
Anguifugus, anti-snakebite.
Anguineus, **anguinus**, eel or snakelike in form.
Angularis, **angulatus**, **angulosus**, cornery, having corners.
Anguliger, with corners or edges, as in angular stems.
Angustatus, tapered, getting narrower.
Angustifolius, with narrow leaves.
Angustifrons, with narrow fronds.
Angustilobus, with narrow lobes.
Angustiseptatus, having fruit with narrow partitions.
Angustissimus, very narrow.

Angustus, narrow.
Anigosanthus, with tube-like flowers.
Anisacanthus, having unequal thorns.
Anisanthus, with irregular, unequal, one-sided flowers.
Anisatus, of the smell of aniseed.
Anisodontus, unequally, irregularly, toothed.
Anisolobus, with unequal lobes.
Anisophyllus, with irregular, unequal leaves.
Anisopterus, with unequal wings.
Anisostichus, with unequal rows, lines.
Anisotrichus, irregularly, unequally haired.
Annectens, annexed, incorporated.
Annosus, of great age.
Annotinus, annualis, annuus, yearly, annual, lasting a year, within a year.
Annularis, annular, ring-shaped, used of organs disposed in a circle (*Annulus* ring).
Annulatus, annuliformis, ringed, ringlike.
Anocarpus, bearing irregular, unequal fruits.
Anomalus, irregular, deviating from the rule.
Anomophyllus, with irregular, unequal leaves.
Anopanthus, naked blooming, leafless.
Anopterus, with unequal wings.
Anosmus, without smell, odourless.
Anserinus, meadow-loving (loved by geese).
Antarcticus, southern, from the antarctic regions.
Antecedens, preceding.
Antennatus, antenninus, with antennae, feeler-like threads.
Antenniferus, having feeler, antennae-like threads.
Anterior, before, in front.
Anthelminthus, destroying or expelling intestinal worms.
Anthemoides, resembling wild camomile, *Anthemis*.
Anthericoides, resembling St. Bernard's, St. Bruno's lily, *Anthericum*.

Anthocerus (os), with horn-like flowers.
Anthodeus, -des, flower-like, as the male inflorescence of hair-moss, *Polytrichum*.
Anthophyllus, having petal-like leaves.
Anthoxanthoides, resembling spring-grass, *Anthoxanthum*.
Anthracinus, coal-black, or like the black of a raven.
Anthracocolepis, with bright red membrane scales.
Anthriscifolius, with leaves like beaked parsley, *Anthriscus*.
Anthropophorus, with flowers resembling little men.
Anthus, tail flower, as a cluster of flowers on a long stalk.
Anthylkoides, resembling *Anthyllis*.
Anti, against, contrary (used in compound words).
Antiacanthus, barbed.
Antiades, gland-like, almond-shaped.
Anticus, the foremost.
Anti-dotalis, antidote, anti-poison.
Anti-dysentericus, anti-dysentery, curing diarrhoea.
Antillarum, from the Antilles in West Indies.
Antilogus, stubborn, contrary.
Antiochius, from the district of Antiochia.
Antioquensis, from Antioquia in Columbia.
Anti-pyreticus, fire quenching.
Antiquorum, of antiquity, of ancient writers.
Antirrhiniflorus, with flowers like Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum*.
Anti-scorbuticus, anti-Scurvy, curing Scurvy.
Antitropus, deflecting from each other.
Antrorsus, directed upwards, opposed to retrorse.
Annularis, in ring form.
Annulatus, ringed, curled.
Aoracanthus, heavily thorned, thickly beset with thorns.
Apameis, from Apamea in Syria.
Aparine, Bedstraw (holding on, clinging).

Aparinoides, resembling Bedstraw, *Gallium aparine*.

Apenninus, from the Apennine Mountains.

Apertus, opened, exposed, naked.

Apetalus, bearing flowers without petals, wanting a corolla (as in *Clematis*).

Aphanes, unnoticeable, invisible.

Aphanisis, suppression of parts.

Apheliotropism, turning away from the light.

Aphlebins, devoid of nerves, veins.

Aphotistes, growing in the dark, as a Truffle.

Aphyllus, devoid of leaves.

Apiaceus, celery-like, *Apium*.

Apicalis, having an apex, a pointed tuft.

Apiciflorus, with pointed flowers.

Apicula, the sharp, short, not stiff point of a leaf.

Apiculatus, with pointed ends, of leaves.

Apiferus, bee-shaped, bee-like, or bearing bee-shaped flowers.

Apiifolius, with celery-like leaves.

Apiocarpus, bearing pear-like fruits.

Apiodorus, smelling like celery.

Apios, American ground-nut, *Apios tuberosus*.

Apiphorus, bearing pears.

Apocarpus, bearing not united carpels.

Apocynaceae, plants of the Periwinkle tribe.

Apocynoides, plants resembling Periwinkle, *Apocynum*.

Apodes, } footless, or with short feet.

Apodus,

Aponinus, inactive, sluggish.

Aponogetonaceae, plants resembling Cape Asparagus, Cape Pond-weed, or Hawthorn-scented Pond-weed.

Apophysatus, with hump-like inflation, Aporeticus, doubtful.

Appendiculatus, lengthened, elongated, or having an appendage.

Applanatus, flattened out or horizontally expanded.

Applicatus, applicativus, bent face to face without folding.

Appressifolius, lying flat, covered with leaves.

Appressus, lying flat, touching at the side, pressed together (of organs).

Approximatus, drawn close together but not united.

Apricus, sun-loving.

Apterus, wingless, used of petioles, seeds, etc.

Apulicus, apulus, from Apulia in Southern Italy.

Apus, footless.

Apyrenus, without kernel.

Aquaticus, living in water.

Aquatilis, swimming, floating in water.

Aquens, clear as water, colourless.

Aquifoliaceae, Holly-like plants (same as *Ilicineae*).

Aquifolius, with pointed leaves.

Aquilegifolius, with leaves like Columbine, *Aquilegia*.

Aquilegioides, Columbine, *Aquilegia*-like.

Aquilinus, eagle-like.

Aquosus, watery, containing much moisture.

Arabicus, arabicus, of Arabian origin.

Araceae, plants of the Cuckoo-plant, *Arum*, tribe.

Arachnites, spider like.

Arachnoideus, covered with spiders web.

Aralensis, from the banks of the Aral Sea in Asiatic Russia.

Araliaceae, plants of the Ivy tribe.

Araneolarius, araneolus, spider web like.

Araneosus, full of spider webs.

Araniferus, in the shape of a spider, bearing spiders.

Araucanus, from Arauko, a province in Chile.

Araucariaceae, plants resembling Bunya-Bunya Pine, *Araucaria*.

Araucarioides, resembling *Araucaria*.

Arborescens, arboreus, like a tree.

Arbuscula, a small tree, as some heather.

Arbustus, bushy, thickly covered with twigs and foliage.

Arbutifolius, with leaves like the Strawberry tree, *Arbutus*.

Arbutoides, *Arbutus*, Strawberry-tree like.

Archispermus, bearing naked seeds, fruit.

Arctatus, concise, compact.

Arcticus, arcticus, arctic, from the northern polar regions.

Arctophilus, cold loving.

Arcuatus, arched, bent like a bow.

Ardens, fiery red, incandescent red.

Ardonensis, from the river Ardon in Russia.

Arduennensis, from the forest of Ardennes.

Arduinus, fiery red.

Arecinus, areca like (*Areca*, a genus of Palm including the Betel Nut).

Arenarius, sand loving, growing in sandy places.

Arenicolus, growing on sandhills.

Arenosus, sandy. [ered.

Areolatus, meshed with network, check-

Areolus, with small network, small checked.

Arfacanus, from the Arfac Mountains in New Guinea.

Argæus, from Kaisarich in Ancient Cappadocia, Asia Minor.

Argemonoides, resembling *Chicalote*, *Argemone*.

Argentatus, silvered.

Argenteo-guttatus, with silvery spots or dots.

Argentus, silvery, of silvery tint and lustre.

Argentiflorus, bearing silvery flowers.

Argentinus, of Argentine origin.

Argentoraensis, argentoratensis, from Strassburg.

Argillaceus, of the colour of clay, loam, growing in loam.

Argophyllus, with white, silvery leaves.

Arguens, boat shaped.

Argutulus, somewhat pointed.

Argutus, fine pointed, sharp toothed serrated.

Argyllaceus, grey-white.

Argyracæus, argyraeus, silvery white.

Argyranthus, bearing silvery flowers.

Argyratus, argyreus, silvery.

Argyrites, with silvery specks or spots.

Argyrolepis, having silver scales.

Argyroneurus, with silver veins.

Argyrophanes, -phanis, silver-like, silvery.

Argyrophyllus, with silvery leaves.

Argyropsis, with silvery eyes.

Argyropsilus, with silvery spots.

Argyrostogmus, having silvery scars.

Argyrotrochus, with silvery hairs.

Aridus, dry, brittle, withered, desert.

Arietinus, Ramshorn like, horned.

Arifolius, with Cuckoo-pint or Wake-robin, *Arum*, like leaves.

Ariifolius, with leaves like the white Beam-tree, *Pyrus aria*.

Arillatus, with cloak like covering, *aril*, as the mace is the *aril* of the Nutmeg.

Arista, the awn or beard of corn.

Aristatus, aristotus, bearded awns like the ear of barley.

Aristolochiaceæ, plants of the Aristolochia tribe.

Aristulatus, bearing a small awn.

Arizonicus, from Arizona in the U.S.A.

Arkansanus, from Arkansas in the U.S.A.

Armatus, armed with thorns or any other kind of defence.

Armeniaceous, apricot-coloured.

Armeniacus, armenius, of Armenian origin.

Armerioides, resembling Thrift, *Armeria*.

Armigerus, armed with thorns, etc.

Armilaris, armillatus, resembling bracelet (*Armilla*=bracelet).

Armipotens, strongly armed.

Armoracioides, resembling Horseradish, *Armoracia*.

Armoricus, from Armorika, the Celtic name of N.W. Gaul (Normandy and Brittany).

Arnacanthus, woolly and thorny.

Arnicoidea, resembling Leopards bane, *Arnica*.

Arocarpus, bearing fruit like *Arum* or Cuckoo-pint.

Aroideus, resembling *Arum*.

Aromaticus, spicy, aromatic.
Arquatus, arched, bow-shaped.
Arrectus, upright, straight, stiff, erect.
Arrhenobasis, -baseus, with smooth surfaces. [roots.
Arrhisus, arhisus, rootless, wanting true
Arrigens, spreading stiffly outwards.
Artatus, compact, short.
Artemisiifolius, with leaves like Worm-wood, Southernwood, *Artemisia*.
Artemisioides, *Artemisia* like.
Arthrotrichus, -trix, with jointed hairs.
Arthrus, articulated, jointed (used in compound words).
Articulatus, jointed; separating freely as in leaf fall.
Aruensis, from the Island of Aru in New Guinea.
Arundinaceus, rush or reed like; having a culm like tall grasses.
Arvalis, arvensis, growing in fields.
Arvernus, from Auvergne in France.
Arvonicus, from Carnarvon in Wales.
Asarifolius, with leaves like Hazel-wort, *Asarum*.
Asaroides, Hazel-wort, *Asarum*, like.
Asbestinus, asbestos coloured, greeny-white.
Ascalonicus, from Ascalon, an ancient Philistine city on the Mediterranean.
Ascendens, rising upwards as a stem.
Ascensionis, from the Isle of Ascension by St. Helena.
Ascidiformis, pitcher-shaped.
Asdocalyx, with a tube, pitcher-like calyx.
Asclepiadaceae, resembling Swallow-wort and swamp Milk-weed.
Asclepiadeus, resembling Swallow-wort, etc., *Asclepias*.
Aseuus, without distinguishing marks.
Asepalus, without sepals.
Asianus, asiaticus, asiatic, of Asiatic origin.
Asinarius, asininus, sought after by donkeys.
Asparagifolius, with asparagus-like leaves.
Asper, rough, sharp to the touch.

Asperatus, rough with hairs or points.
Aspergillus, resembling a holy water brush (like the stigmas of grasses), also the name of a mould.
Asperifoliaceae, Boraginaceae, plants of the *Borago* tribe.
Asperifolius, with rough leaves.
Aspermus, seed or spore-less.
Asperimus, very rough.
Aspersus, *adpersus*, sprinkled, spread on.
Asperuloides, resembling Wood-ruff, *Asperula*.
Asperulus, somewhat rough.
Asphodeloides, resembling Kings-spear or Silver-rod, *Asphodelus*.
Aspidioides, resembling Shield-Fern, *Aspidium*.
Asplenifolius, with leaves (fronds) resembling Spleen-wort, *Asplenium*.
Asplenoides, resembling Spleen-wort, *Asplenium*.
Asprellus, with rough scales.
Assamicus, from Assam in India.
Asseliformis, resembling Wood-louse.
Assimilis, related, similar.
Assurgens, rising upwards, ascending.
Assyriacus, of Assyrian origin.
Asterias, Star-fish (*Aster*=a star).
Asterocarpus, having star-like fruit.
Asterophorus, shining, star-like.
Asterothrichus, -thrix, with stellate hairs.
Athenostachyus, -stachys, sparsely or weakly eared, spiked.
Athenus, weak, frail.
Asthmaticus, preventing Asthma.
Astichus, not arranged in rows.
Astilboides, Goats-beard like.
Astrachanicus, from Astrachan.
Astragalinus, resembling Milk-vetch *Astragalus*.
Astreans, star-like.
Astringens, contracting, drawing together, astringent to the taste.
Astroites, star-shaped.
Atylus, styleless, without style.
Atactosorus, having uneven rows or lines.
Atavus, of old type.
Atacanthus, irregularly thorned.

Ater, *atra*, *atrum*, black, pitch-black.
Aterrimus, deep black.
Athamanticus, resembling Bald-money or Spiguel, *Meum*.
Athera, a beard of corn, awn or a stiff bristle.
Athous, from Mount Athos in Macedonia.
Athranthus, bearing star flowers.
Atlanticus, from the Atlas Mountains in North Africa.
Atomarius, *atomatus*, finely dotted.
Atomochlaenus, finely covered.
Atratus, blackened, darkened, as the apex of glumes.
Atrichus, -os, hairless, without hairs or bristles.
Atriplicifolius, with leaves like Orache, *Atriplex*.
Atro-caeruleus, dark blue-black.
Atro-fuscus, dark red-brown.
Atropoides, resembling Deadly Night shade, *Atropa*.
Atro-purpureus, dark purple as Sweet Scabious.
Atro-rubens, dark red.
Atro-sanguineus, dark blood-red.
Atro-striatus, with dark stripes, or ribs.
Atro-violaceus, dark-violet.
Atro-viridis, -virens, dark green.
Attenuatus, thinned, tapered, shortened.
Atticus, from Attica in Greece.
Aucubifolius, with *Aucuba*-like leaves.
Aucuparius, a decoy for birds—the Mountain Ash.
Augescens, increasing, multiplying.
Augustanus, from the neighbourhood of Augsburg in Germany.
Augustus, exalted, majestic.
Aulacocarpus, bearing furrowed fruit.
Aulacogonus, with furrowed edges.
Aulacolobus, having furrowed lobes.
Aulacophyllus, having furrowed leaves.
Aulacospermus, bearing furrowed seeds.
Aulacothelia, bearing furrowed warts.
Aulicus, princely, noble.
Aurantiacus, orange-yellow.
Aurantiu, orange-red.
Aurarius, golden.

Auratus, gilt, gold-shining.
Aurelianus, from Orleans.
Aureo-lineatus, with yellow lines.
Aureolus, *aureus*, of golden colour, golden yellow.
Aureo-marginatus, with yellow borders.
Aureo-nitens, with golden lustre.
Aureo-reticulatus, yellow netted or veined.
Auricomus, golden-haired, golden-tufted.
Auricula, having small ears.
Auriculatus, of ear-shape.
Auriferus, having ears.
Aurisetus, with golden bristles.
Auritus, with long ears.
Aurosus, golden.
Austerus, harsh, tart (as the taste of a sloe).
Australasicus, of Australian origin.
Australis, southern, of the southern hemisphere.
Austriacus, of Austrian origin.
Austro-caledonius, from New Caledonia.
Austro-occidentalis, south-western.
Autumnalis, of the Autumn, Autumn flowering.
Avellana, a Filbert, drab, the colour of the flesh shell of the Hazel-nut.
Avenaceus, resembling oats, *Avena*.
Avenius, veinless, or seemingly so.
Avernensis, from the Auvergne in France.
Aversiflorus, with inverted flowers.
Aversus, turned away, bent back.
Avicularis, sought by birds.
Avolans, flying away.
Awn, a bristle-like appendage, especially on glumes of grasses.
Axanthus, bearing cone flowers.
Axillaris, growing in an axil (the angle between stem and leaf).
Axilliflorus, axil flowering.
Axanthus, early flowering.
Asarolus, medlar.
Azoricus, from the Azores.
Azureus, true blue, sky-blue.
Babylonicus, *Babylonius*, of Babylonian origin.

Bacca, a berry, a succulent fruit with seeds immersed in the pulp.

Baccans, with berries, berry-like, or pulpy.

Baccatus, of the form of a berry.

Bacciferus, bearing berries.

Bacillaris, in the form of small rods, sticks or clubs.

Bactrianus, from Bactria in Asia.

Baculiferus, bearing canes or reeds.

Baculiformis, stick-shaped, rod-like.

Badensis, from Baden in Germany.

Badius, chestnut-brown.

Baeticus, from the river Baetis in Andalusia.

Bahamensis, from the Isle of Bahama in the Gulf of Mexico.

Bahiensis, from Bahia in Brazil.

Baicalensis, from Lake Baikal.

Balanocarpus, bearing club-shaped fruit.

Balanophorus, bearing clubs.

Balcanus, from the Balkan Mountains.

Baldensis, from Mount Baldo in Lombardy.

Baldschuanicus, from Baldschuan in Central Asia.

Balearicus, from the Balearic Isles in the Mediterranean.

Balsameus, balsamicus, having the soothing quality of balm.

Balsamiferus, producing balsam.

Balsamifluae, Balsam tree.

Balsamifluus, balsam shedding, yielding.

Balsaminaceae, plants of the Balsam tribe.

Balsamita, Balsam herb.

Balticus, from the coast of the Baltic.

Bambusifolius, with leaves like Bamboo, *Bambusa*.

Bambusoides, resembling bamboo.

Banaticus, from the Banat in southern Hungary.

Bancoanus, from the Isle of Banks in Dutch India.

Bantamensis, from Bantam in Java.

Barbadensis, from the Isle of Barbados in West India.

Barbarus, foreign, or from Berber in the Sudan.

Barbatus, bearded, having tufts of long weak hairs.

Barbellatus, having a small beard.

Barbigerus, having a beard.

Barbinervis, with bearded fibre band or nerve.

Barbulatus, with small beard.

Basalis, basilaris, rising from the ground (not branching of a stem).

Basellaceae, plants of the *Basella*, Indian Spinach or White Malabar Nightshade tribe.

Baselloides, resembling *Basella*.

Basilateralis, growing from the side of the base, not axially.

Basinervis, with nerves from the base of the leaf.

Basiphyllus, with flat leaves.

Batavus, of Dutch origin (Batavia, Latin of the Netherlands).

Bativalvis, with broad flap or valve.

Batrachioides, resembling *Batrachium*.

Bavaricus, of Bavarian origin.

Beccabunga, Brook-lime, or Water Pimpernel.

Begoniaceae, of the *Begonia* tribe.

Begoniifolius, with unsymmetrical leaves like *Begonia*.

Bellatulus, neat and beautiful.

Bellidiflorus, with daisy-like flowers.

Bellidifolius, with leaves like the Daisy, *Bellis*.

Bellulus, dwarf, neat, a miniature.

Bellus, beautiful.

Belophyllus, having spear-shaped leaves.

Benedictus, blessed, healing, wholesome.

Bengalensis, from Bengal in India.

Benguelensis, from Benguela in Angola.

Beninensis, from Benin in Upper Guinea.

Berberidaceae, plants of the *Berberis* tribe.

Bermudianus, from the Bermuda Islands.

Berolinensis, from the neighbourhood of Berlin.

Berytheus, from Berytdagh in Kataonia, Armenia.

Betulaceae, plants of the Birch tribe *Betula*.

Betulifolius, with leaves like the Birch tree.

Betulinus, resembling Birch, *Betula*.

Bi-, **bis**, two or twice (used in compound words).

Biacuminatus, having two diverging points.

Bialatus, with two wings.

Biangulate, having two corners or angles.

Biaristatus, with pairs of bristles.

Biarticulatus, two jointed.

Biauritus, **biauriculate**, two eared.

Bibracteatus, with two bracts (modified leaf *bractea*, a thin plate).

Bicalcaratus, with two spurs.

Bicallosus, with two callosities (hardened skin).

Bicalyculatus, having a double calyx.

Bicapsular, with two capsules.

Bicarinatus, double keeled or finned.

Bicarpellary, of two carpels or pistils.

Bicephalous, two headed.

Bicerus, with two horns.

Bicipital, with two supports.

Bicolor, **bicolorus**, two coloured.

Bicompositus, of two component parts.

Biconjugatus, twice jointed (when each of two secondary petioles bears a pair of leaflets).

Biconvexus, double convex, of lens.

Bicornis, **bicornutus**, two horned.

Bicrenatus, twice notched or toothed.

Bicristatus, with two combs or crests.

Bicuris, with two legs, limbs.

Bictoniensis, from Bicton, near Sidmouth, England.

Bicuspis, with two sharp points.

Bidens, **bidentatus**, having two teeth, or with cusps (a canine tooth with two points).

Biduus, lasting two days.

Biennis, plants which bloom in the second year.

Bifarius, arranged in two rows.

Biferus, producing two crops in one season.

Bifidus, twice-cleft, divided into two.

Biflorus, blooming in pairs, or having two flowers.

Bifoliolatus, having two leaflets.

Bifolius, two leaved.

Biforatus, with two openings.

Biformatus, **biformis**, having two forms or shapes.

Bifrons, double foliaged, different on each side.

Bifurcatus, **bifurcus**, having two prongs, being twice forked.

Bigeminatus, **bigeminus**, in two pairs.

Bigibbus, two humped.

Biglandulosus, with two glands.

Biglobosus, double balled.

Biglumis, consisting of two glumes (of grasses).

Bignoniaceae, plants of the *Bignonia*, Trumpet-flower, tribe.

Bignonioides, *Bignonia*, Trumpet-flower like.

Bijugus, **-jugis**, double yoked (applied to pinnate leaves with two pairs of leaflets).

Bilabiatus, double lipped, divided into two lips.

Bilateralis, arranged on opposing sides, as the leaves of the Yew.

Bilinguis, two tongued.

Bilobatus, **bilobus**, divided into two lobes (of anther and leaves).

Bilocularis, with two small compartments.

Bimaculatus, **-losus**, two spotted.

Bimammus, with two nipples.

Bimus, lasting for two years.

Binatus, a leaf consisting of two parts.

Binervatus, **binervis**, } having two nerves
binervus, **binervius**, } or veins (said of
binervosus, } leaves).

Biniflorus, bearing flowers in pairs.

Binocularis, two eyed.

Binodia, consisting of two nodes.

Bipartitus, divided nearly to the base into two parts.

Bipectinate, like a comb on both sides.

Bipennis, two sheathed.

Bipetalous, a flower with two petals.

Bipinnatifidus, twice cut, in pinnate manner.

Bipinnatus, double pinnate or feathered.

Biplanatus, two planed.

Biplicatus, twice folded, pleat

Bipontinus, from Zweibrücken in Bavaria.

Bipunctatus, double-dotted.

Biradiatus, of two rays (as in certain umbels).

Birmanicus, from (Birma) Burma in India.

Bisaccate, having two pouches.

Bisectus, cut in two, or nearly so.

Biseptatus, having two partitions.

Biseriatus, **biserialis**, disposed in two rows.

Biserratus, double serrated, double toothed (as when teeth are again toothed).

Bisexualis, having both stamens and pistils.

Bispinosus, with two thorns, spines.

Bistipulate, with two stipules.

Bistortus, double-twisted, turned.

Bistriate, marked with two parallel lines.

Bisulcus, **bisulcatus**, two-grooved, double furrowed.

Biternatus, in two clusters of threes (as a leaf).

Bithynicus, from ancient Bithynia in N.W. Asia Minor.

Bituminosus, with a bituminous, asphalt smell.

Bivalvis, with two valves, flaps or doors.

Bivelus, with two sails.

Bivenosus, two nerved, veined.

Bixaceae, plants of the *Bixa* Arnotta tribe.

Blandus, agreeable, pleasant, charming, enchanting.

Blattarioides, resembling Moth Mullein, *Verbascum Blattaria*.

Blechnifolius, with leaves resembling the Hart-tongue Fern.

Blepharanthus, having fringed flowers, as with eyelashes.

Blepharochlaenus, covered as with a fringe.

Blepharodes, eyelash-like (same as ciliate).

Blepharophorus, bearing fringes.

Blepharophyllus, with fringed, ciliate leaves.

Blepharopus, **blepharopodus**, with ciliate stalks.

Blesensis, from Blois on the Loire in France.

Boeoticus, **-tius**, **-tus**, from Boeotia in Greece.

Bogoriensis, from Buitenzorg in Java.

Bogotensis, from Bogota in Columbia.

Bohemicus, of Bohemian origin.

Bolivianus, **boliviensis**, from Bolivia in South America.

Bombacaceae, plants of the *Bombax*, Silk-Cotton tree, tribe.

Bombycinus, silk-like, as smooth as silk.

Bombylifer, bearing flowers resembling bumble bees.

Bonariensis, from Bonaria in Buenos Ayres.

Bononiensis, from Bologna in Italy.

Borbonicus, from the island of Bourbon in Africa.

Borealis, **boreus**, northern.

Boreali-orientalis, north-eastern.

Borneensis, from the Island of Borneo, S.E. Asia.

Borraginaceae, plants of the Borage tribe.

Borraginoides, resembling Borage, *Borago*.

Borysthenicus, from Borysthenes, the ancient name for the river Dnieper in Russia.

Bosniacus, of Bosnian origin.

Botrytis, raceme-like (as a bunch of grapes).

Botryoides, resembling a bunch of grapes.

Bottnicus, from the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Botuliformis, sausage-shaped, *allantoid*.

Brachialis, of arms-length, about 18 inches.

Brachiatus, cross armed, when branches spread and widely diverge.

Brachyacanthus, with short anthers.
Brachyandrus, with short filaments or threads.
Brachyantherus, with short pouches, bags.
Brachyanthus, short flowering.
Brachyarthrus, with short joints.
Brachyatherus, with short spikes.
Brachybotrys, -botrys, bearing short racemes.
Brachycarpus, bearing short fruits.
Brachycaulis, with short stalks.
Brachycentrus, with short thorns.
Brachycerus, short horned.
Brachychaetus, short haired.
Brachyglossus, with short tongues.
Brachyneurus, having short or small nerves.
Brachyodontus, with short teeth.
Brachyotus, short eared.
Brachypetalus, with short petalled flowers.
Brachyphyllus, with short leaves.
Brachypodus, having short foot stalks.
Brachypterus, with short wings.
Brachypus, short footed, based.
Brachyrrhynchus, having short beaks.
Brachystachyus, -stachys, bearing short spikes.
Brachystemus, with short filaments, threads.
Brachystephanus, with short petals, or shallow corolla.
Brachystylus, short stalked.
Brachytrichus, having short hairs.
Brachyurus, with short tails.
Bracteatus, provided with bracts (modified leaves at the base of the peduncle).
Bracteolatus, with bracteoles (minute modified leaves on the peduncle).
Bracteosus, bractescens, brahuicus, from the Brahul Mountains on the border of Beluchistan in Asia.
Brancifolius, with claw-like, cleft leaves.
Brasiliensis, of Brazilian origin.
Brassicifolius, with cabbage, *Brassica*, like leaves.
Brassiciformis, cabbage-like.
Brephogeus, found.

Brevicaulis, with short stalks.
Brevicollis, short-necked.
Brevicornis, short-horned.
Brevicuspis, short-pointed.
Brevifolius, with short leaves.
Brevifrons, with short foliage.
Brevihamatus, having short hooks.
Brevimammus, with short nipples.
Brevipes, short footed, based.
Brevirostris, with short beaks.
Brevis, short.
Breviscapus, short stalked, stemmed.
Brevistipis, with short stalks.
Breviusculus, very short.
Brigantiacus, from Briançon in Eastern France.
Britannicus, britannus, of British origin.
Briziformis, Wagglegrass, *Briza* like.
Bromeliaceae, plants of the Pineapple tribe, *Bromelia Ananas*.
Bromeliaceus, resembling Pineapple.
Bromelifolius, with leaves like Pineapple.
Bromoides, resembling wild oats, *Bromus*.
Bumalis, winterly, blooming in winter.
Brunelloides, resembling West Indian Sumach, *Brunella comocladifolia*.
Brunaceae, plants of the Runia tribe.
Brunneus, rich brown.
Bruttius, from Bruttium the ancient name of Calabria in S. Italy.
Bryoides, resembling moss.
Bryoniifolius, with leaves like *Bryonia*.
Bryophilus, moss-loving.
Bubalinus, pertaining to the African Gazelle.
Buccinator, one who blows a horn.
Buccinatorius, bucinat, well-known.
Bucciniiformis, buciniformis, trumpet-shaped.
Bucephalophorus, resembling a bullock's head (in shape or markings).
Bucephalus, Ox's head.
Bucerus, horned.
Bucharicus, from Bokhara in Central Asia.
Bulonius, of the colour of a toad, like a toad.
Bulbiceps, a stem bulbous at the base.

Bulbiferus, *bulbigerus*, bearing bulbs, onions.

Bulbilliferus, with bulbs sprouting from the axils.

Bulbocodioides, resembling Meadow Saffron, *Bulbocodium*.

Bulbosus, bulbous, onion-like.

Bulgaricus, of Bulgarian origin.

Bullaceus, *bullatus*, *bullosus*, inflated, bladder-like.

Bullatus, puckered as the leaf of the primrose.

Bunioides, resembling Earth-nut, *Bunium*.

Bunophilus, hill-loving, found on hills.

Buphthalmoides, resembling Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*.

Bupleurifolius, with leaves resembling rabbits ears, *Bupleurum*.

Bupleuroides, resembling rabbits-ear.

Burejaeticus, from the Bureja Mountains in Eastern Siberia.

Burmanicus, from Burma in India.

Burmanniaceae, plants of the Burmania tribe.

Burseraceae, of the *Bursera* tribe (trees yielding gum).

Bursiformis, *bursarius*, pocket, pouch-shaped.

Butomaceae, plants of the rush tribe, *Butomus*.

Butyraceus, butter-like.

Butyrosus, butter yielding.

Buxaceae, plants of the Bux tribe, *Buxus*.

Buxifolius, with leaves like bux.

Byssaceus, velvet-like, mould-like (*Byssus* = mould).

Byssisedus, holding on with fine fibres.

Byzantinus, *byzantius*, from Byzantium (Constantinople).

Cabulicus, from Kabul the capital of Afghanistan.

Cacaius, chocolate-brown.

Cactaceae, plants of the Cactus tribe.

Cactiformis, Cactus-like.

Cadmeus, from Caria (Cadmi), a region in S.W. Asia Minor.

Caduceus, short-lived, falling off early as the sepals of Poppy.

Caelatus, embossed, or apparently so.

Caelestinus, *caelestis*, heavenly blue, true blue.

Caeruleo-punctatus, with blue dots.

Caerulescens, bluish, slightly blue.

Caeruleus, sky blue, true blue.

Caesareus, imperial, stately, imposing.

Caesareus, from Caesarea in Palestine.

Caesius, dull, milky blue, lavender blue or grey blue.

Caespitellus, somewhat tufted.

Caespititius, spreading into carpet-like patches.

Caespitosus, growing in tufts.

Caespitulose, somewhat crowded in tuft-like patches.

Caffer, from Kafferia.

Caffrorum, from the Kaffirs, of Kaffir origin.

Calaber, *calabra*, -brum, *calabricus*, from Calabria, S. Italy.

Calamariæ, plants of the Reed or Sedge tribe.

Calamarius, resembling Reed or Sedge.

Calamifolius, with Reed-like leaves (*Calamus* = reed).

Calamiformis, Reed-like, hollow.

Calaminthoides, resembling Calamint, *Calamintha*.

Calamistratus, curly, curled.

Calamitosus, miserable, destitute, foreboding evil.

Calamosus, resembling Calamus or Rattan (the chair-bottom cane).

Calamus, a reed, also applied to sedges and grasses.

Calanthus, bearing beautiful flowers.

Calathiformis, cup-shaped, almost hemispherical.

Calathinus, basket-like, as the heads of composite.

Calcaratus, spurred, having a spur.

Calcareus, lime, chalk-loving, or chalk-white.

Calcariformis, spur-shaped.

Calceolaris, *calceolatus*, shoe or slipper-shaped (*Calceolus*, a small shoe).
Calceus, lime.
Calcifugal, chalk-hating, or chalk-avoiding, (as heather).
Calcigerus, bearing slipper-like flowers.
Calciphilous, chalk loving.
Calcitrapa, foot-trap, man-trap
Caledonicus, from the Caledon River in South Africa.
Calendulaceus, resembling Marigold, *Calendula*.
Calenduliflorus, with leaves like Marigold.
Calicarpus, bearing cup-like fruit.
Caliculatus, cup-shaped.
Calidus, warm.
Californicus, of Californian origin.
Caliginosus, sombre, dark.
Calisaurus, with golden cups.
Callianthus, bearing beautiful flowers.
Callibotrys, -botrys, bearing beautiful racemes.
Calliceras, bearing beautiful horns.
Callichromus, beautifully coloured.
Callicomus, with beautiful tuft or crest.
Callidictyus, beautifully chequered or veined.
Calliferus, forming blisters.
Callifolius, with leaves like Calla.
Callistachyus, -stachys, with beautiful spike.
Callitrichaceae, plants of the *Callitricha* tribe—Star-grass, Water Star-wort or Water-fennel tribe.
Callitrichiformis, resembling Callitrich, Star-grass.
Callitrichus, beautifully haired.
Callizonus, with ring-like swelling, or hardened surface.
Calochrous, with hard blister-like skin.
Calophorus, bearing a hard skin, *callus*.
Calophyllus, with hardened, blistery leaves.
Calopsis, like hardened blisters.
Callosus, hard skin, bearing callosities or hard in texture.
Calcocephalus, with beautiful head.

Calochilus, with beautiful lips.
Calochrous, with beautiful skin,
Calocomus, with beautiful hair—tuft or crest.
Calolepis, with beautiful membrane-scale.
Calophyllus, with beautiful leaves.
Caloptilus, beautifully haired.
Calostomus, with beautiful throat.
Calothyrsus, in beautiful bunches.
Calthioides, resembling Marsh-Marigold, *Caltha*.
Calumnatus, hood or bonnet like.
Calvescens, getting bare.
Calvus, bare, naked, hairless.
Calycanthaceae, (Cup-flower) plants of the Allspice tribe, *Calycanthus*.
Calycanthus, Allspice.
Calycarpus, bearing fruit in a cup like Allspice.
Calyciflorus, bearing the petals and stamens upon the calyx.
Calycinus, in the nature or form of a calyx.
Calycopterus, having winged calyx.
Calycosus, with large calyx.
Calycotrichus, with hairy calyx.
Calycularis, a whorl of bracts beneath the calyx.
Calyculatus, with bracts resembling an outer calyx.
Calyptratus, bearing lid, hood or cap-like coverings on flower or fruit.
Calyptriformis, shaped like an extingisher.
Calystegioides, resembling Bear-bind, or Bind-weed, *Calystegia*.
Calyx, the outermost envelope of a flower.
Camara, the cell of a fruit.
Cambodiensis, from Cambodia or Cambogia in Indo-China.
Cambricus, of Welsh origin (Cambria).
Camellinus, camel-coloured, tawny.
Camelliiflorus, with flowers like Camellia.
Cammarum, death-dealing, poisonous.
Campaniflorus, bearing bell flowers like *Campanula*.

Campanulaceae, plants of the *Campanula*, bell flower, tribe.
Campanulaceus, *campanulatus*, bell shaped, applied to corolla.
Campanulinus, bell-like.
Campanuloides, resembling bell flower, *Campanula*.
Campecheanus, from the coast of the Campeachy Bay (Gulf of Mexico).
Campestris, -tre, growing in fields.
Camphoratus, with an odour like Camphor.
Camporum, growing in meadows.
Camptocarpus, bearing united, grown together, fruits.
Camptoceras, bearing united kernels.
Camptocladus, with bent twigs.
Camptolepis, with united scales.
Camptosorus, bearing deformed, grown together, fleshy multiple fruit, as Mulberry and Pineapple.
Campylacanthus, with bent thorns.
Campylocarpus, bearing bent fruit.
Campyloneurus, with bent nerves or veins (in leaves).
Campylopterus, with curved wings.
Campylorrhynchus, with curved beak.
Campylospermus, bearing bent seeds or spores.
Campylotronus, a peculiarly bent form (of ovule).
Campylopus, having curved ears.
Campylurus, with bent, curved tail.
Camtschatcensis, *camtschaticus*, from Kamschatka, N.E. Asia.
Canadensis, of Canadian origin.
Canaliculatus, having fluted stalks, with longitudinal grooves.
Canalipes, with hollow stalk.
Canaranus, from Canara (or Kanara) in British India.
Canariensis, from the Canary Islands, or Canary-like.
Canellatus, resembling a grill or latticed, as in the lattice stink-horn and lattice-leaf plant.
Candelabriformis, resembling the arm of a candelabra.

Candens, with a whitish shine.
Candicans, white shining.
Candidissimus, brilliant white.
Candidus, pure white.
Candolleaceae, plants of the *Candollea* tribe. They have columniferous flowers (having combined stamens and styles in a central column).
Canellaceae, plants of the Cinnamon tribe, *Canella*.
Canescens, greyish-white, hoary.
Caninus, very common, as plentiful as dogs.
Cannabinus, resembling hemp, *Cannabis*.
Cannifolius, with leaves like flowering Reed or Indian Shot, *Canna*.
Cannobruneus, of the colour of Cinnamon.
Cannoides, resembling Canna, Flowering Reed or Indian Shot.
Cano-ater, grey-black.
Canonicus, sounding, making a sound.
Cantabricus, from the Cantabrian Mountains in North Spain.
Cantharophilae, beetle loving, plants fertilized by beetles.
Cantonensis, *cantonensis*, from Canton in China.
Cantrabrigiensis, from Cambridge in England.
Canus, ash grey, or as grey felt.
Caparosus, woolly or hairy.
Capensis, from Cape of Good Hope (Table Mountain).
Caperatus, curly or crested.
Capillaceus, hair shaped, hair like.
Capillaris, fine as hair.
Capillatus, hairy, covered with hair, pubescent.
Capillipes, having hairy stalks.
Capitatus, head-shaped, as ahead of composite bloom.
Capitellatus, with small head.
Capitulatus, like a head.
Capnodes, *capnoides*, smoke coloured.
Cappadocius, from Cappadocia, in eastern Asia Minor.
Capparidaceae, plants of the tribe of the Caper-shrub.

Capreolatus, having tendrils.
Capricornis, with horns like a goat.
Caprifoliaceae, plants of the Honeysuckle tribe, *Caprifolium*.
Caprifoliaceus, resembling Honeysuckle, *Caprifolium*.
Caprinus, goat-like.
Capsicoides, *capsicastrum*, resembling *Capsicum*, Cayenne Pepper.
Capsularis, bearing seeds in capsules.
Caput, head (used in compound words).
Caracasanus, from Caracas in Venezuela.
Caramanicus, from Caramania (or Karamania) in southern Asia Minor.
Cardaminifolius, resembling Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock.
Cardiaca, common Mother-wort (*Leonurus Cardiaca*).
Cardinalis, cardinal or deep scarlet.
Cardiochlaenus, heart-shaped.
Cardiopetalus, with heart-shaped petals.
Cardiophyllus, with heart-shaped leaves.
Cardiostogmus, with heart-shaped scars or marks.
Carduaceous, belonging to the *Carduus*, thistle tribe.
Carduchorum, from Cardo in Western Tibet.
Carduifolius, with thistle-like leaves.
Cardunculus, Spanish artichoke.
Carentanus, from Kärnten, a province in Austria.
Caribaeus, from Caribbean, Leeward Islands.
Caricaceae, plants of the tribe of Melon-tree or Papaya-tree, *Carica Papaya*.
Caricifolius, with Reed, *Carex*-like leaves.
Caricinus, resembling reed or sedge.
Caricosus, fig-like.
Caricus, *carlensis*, from Caria in Asia Minor (ancient geography).
Carinans, boat or keel-shaped.
Carinatus, with keel, like a boat.
Cariniferus, boat bearing, bearing organs resembling keel of a boat.
Carinthiacus, from the Alps in Kärnten (*Carinthia*) in Austria.
Cariosus, rotten, decayed.

Caripensis, from Caripe in Venezuela.
Carlinoides, resembling Carline-thistle, *Carlina*.
Carmeli, from Mount Carmel in Palestine.
Carminatus, of carmine colour.
Carneus, flesh coloured.
Carniolicus, *carnicus*, from Krain (Car-niola) a province of Austria.
Carnosulus, somewhat fleshy.
Carnosus, fleshy, sappy.
Carolinianus, *carolinus*, from Carolina, North America.
Carpathicus, from the Carpathian Mountains.
Carpellum, the carpel, from which the fruit arises.
Carpetanus, from Castile in Spain.
Carpinifolius, with leaves like Horn-beam, *Carpinus Betulus*.
Carpon, fruit.
Carptus, plucked, stripped, bare.
Carstiensis, from Karst, Austria-Hungary.
Cartaginensis, *-niensis*, from Cartago in South America.
Carthaginensis, *-niensis*, from Carthage, the ancient Carthage in North Africa.
Carthamoides, resembling Safflower, *Carthamus*.
Carthusianus, from the Carthusian Monks.
Cartilagineus, gristly, sinewy, like the skin of an apple pip.
Carunculatus, fleshy.
Carvifolius, with leaves like those of Carraway, *Carum Carvi*.
Caryocaraceae, plants of the Butter-nut tree tribe.
Caryocarpus, bearing nuts.
Caryophyllaceae, plants of the Clove-Pink tribe.
Caryophyllaceus, *caryophyllatus*, having petals with long claws like the Clove-Pink.
Caryophyllus, of the colour or odour of cloves.
Caryotifolius, with leaves like Taggery Palm, Bastard Sago or Toddy-Palm.

Caryotoides, resembling Taggery Palm,
Bastard Sago or Toddy-Palm.

Casolaris, bearing fruit resembling
small cheese.

Cashemerianus, from Cashmir in India.

Caspicus, caspius, from the Caspian Sea.

Cassideus, helmet-shaped, as the upper
sepal in *Aconitum*.

Cassius, from Mount Cassia in Northern
Syria.

Cassubicus, twisted, out of straight.

Castaneus, castanoides, chestnut-brown.

Castellanus, of Castilian, Spanish origin.

Castratus, gelded, without anthers.

Castrensis, cut like battlements.

Castus, chaste, pure.

Casuarinaceae, plants of the Casuarina
tribe (including Swamp-oak and She-
Oak).

Catacolobus, -on, with stiff lobes.

Catalaunicus, from the district of Châlons
in France.

Catalpifolius, with leaves like *Catalpa*,
Bean-tree or Cigar tree.

Cataonicus, from Cataonia or Kataonia
in Armenia.

Cataphractus, armoured, covered with
protection.

Cataractarum, waterfall.

Catawbiensis, from the Catawba River
in North America.

Catenulatus, chain-like.

Catharticus, of purging effect.

Catherinae, from the island St. Catherin
in Brazil.

Catillus, of the form of a small basin or
cup.

Catocanthus, with stiff thorns.

Catocarpus, bearing chain-like suspended
fruit.

Catophorus, chain forming, hanging
down like chains.

Catopterus, with stiff or rigid wings.

Caucasicus, from the Caucasus Mountains.

Caudatus, tailed, with tail.

Caudescens, caudiformis, in form of a
tail.

Caudiciformis, stem or stalk like.

Caudiculatus, with small tail.

Caulescens, stalky, stalks producing.

Caulialatus, with winged stalks.

Cauliculatus, with small stalk (*Caulicu-
lus*, a small stalk).

Cauliflorus, stem or stalk flowering.

Caulius, with erect stalk.

Caulocarpus, bearing fruit repeatedly,
as on trees or shrubs.

Caulohybridus, hybrid bush.

Caulolepis, with scabby or scaly stalk.

Caulopteris, with winged stalk.

Caulorrhizus, with stalk or stem-like
root.

Causticus, biting, sharp.

Cavernarius, growing in caves.

Cavernosus, hollowed.

Cavicaulis, with hollow stem.

Cavus, hollow, arched, caved.

Cayennensis, from Cayenne in French
Guiana.

Ceanothifolius, with leaves like *Ceano-
thus*.

Cearensis, from Ceara in Minasgeraes,
Brazil.

Cecidophorus, bearing or producing galls.

Cedroensis, from the isle of Cedros in
California.

Celastraceae, plants of the *Celastrus*,
Staff-tree tribe.

Celastrifolius, with leaves like Staff-tree,
Celastrus.

Celatocaulis, with touching stalks.

Celebicus, from the isle of Celebes in
East India.

Cellularis, composed of cells, spongy.

Cellulosus, cellular or fibry.

Celosioides, resembling Cocks-comb,
Celosia cristata.

Celsissimus, exalted, lofty, sublime.

Celticus, of Celtic origin.

Celtidifolius, with leaves like the Nettle-
tree, *Celtis*.

Cembroides, resembling the Russian
Cedar or Swiss Stone-pine, *Pinus
Cembra*.

Cenisius, from Mount Cenis.

Cenopleurus, with hollowed, fluted ribs

Centauroides, resembling Flock flower, *Centaurea*.
Centifolius, multileaved or petalled hundred-leaved.
Centralis, in the middle, pertaining to the centre.
Centranthus, bearing spurred flowers, also red valerian.
Centricirrhus, with spiral or curled thorns.
Centrifugalis, developing flowers first at the apex of the spike and then downward.
Centripetalis, developing flowers first nearest the base of the spike and then upwards.
Centriterius, with bristly thorns.
Centropetalus, developing towards the centre from without.
Cepaceus, onion-like in smell and taste, (*Cepa*, onion).
Cephalanthus, bearing heads of composite flowers.
Cephaloideus, head-like, *capitate*.
Cephalonicus, from Cephalonia in Greece.
Cephalophorus, forming small beads (of flowers).
Cephalotaceae, head or gland-like.
Cephalotus, bearing large heads (of flowers).
Cepifolius, with onion-like leaves (*Cepa*, onion).
Cepiformis, onion-shaped.
Ceraceus, wax like, yellow, wax-coloured.
Ceramicarpus, bearing urn or vase shaped fruit.
Ceramicus, from Ceram or Serang, the second largest island of the Moluccas in the Malay Archipelago.
Ceranthus, with horny swellings.
Cerasiferus, bearing cherries.
Cerasiformis, cherry-shaped or cherry-like.
Cerasinus, cherry coloured.
Cerasoides, resembling cherry tree.
Cerastioides, resembling Mouse-ear or Chick-weed, *Cerastium*.
Ceratocarpus, bearing horned fruit.

Ceratocaulis, having horned stalks.
Ceratoides, horn-like.
Ceratophyllaceae, plants of the Hornwort tribe.
Ceratophyllus, with horned leaves.
Ceratosanthus, bearing horned or horny flowers.
Ceratospermus, bearing horned or horny seed or spores.
Cerealis, grain bearing (*Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture).
Cerebellinus, cerebriform, brain-shaped like the kernel of a walnut.
Cerebriferus, producing phosphorus.
Cereiferus, bearing or producing wax.
Cereus, resembling wax.
Ceriferus, producing wax.
Ceriflorus, with wax-like flowers.
Cerinthoides, resembling Honey-wort, *Cerithe*.
Cerinus, the colour of wax.
Cernuus, nodding, drooping, like the flower of Narcissus.
Ceroides, resembling wax.
Cerophyllus, with wax-like leaves.
Cerospermus, bearing waxy seeds.
Cerris, Turkish Oak, *Quercus cerris*.
Cerussatus, of white lead colour.
Cervaria, Bittersweet or Woody Night shade, *Solanum dulcamaria*.
Cervicarius, sought after, or pertaining, to deer.
Cervicularis, resembling crop or goitre.
Cervini, from the Matterhorn (Mount Cervin, Piemont).
Cervinus, of the colour of red deer, dark tawny.
Cervispinus, resembling antlers.
Cespitose, growing in tufts.
Cestricus, from Chester in Pennsylvania.
Ceylonicus, (ceylanicus), from Ceylon, India.
Chaerophylloides, resembling Chervil, *Chaerophyllum*.
Chaerophyllus, tender or soft leaved.
Chaetocarpus, bearing bristly fruit.
Chaetocephalus, bearing bristly heads
Chaetodentus, with bristly teeth.

Chaetophyllus, with bristly leaves.
Chaetorrhachis, with bristly ribs or corrugations.
Chalaranthus, bearing chain-like flowers.
Chalcedonicus, from Chalcedonia in Asia Minor.
Chalepensis, halepensis, from Aleppo in Syria.
Chalybeiformis, steel-like, hard as steel.
Chalybeius, steel-blue or grey.
Chamae, dwarf, used in compound words as in *Chamaepitys*.
Chamaedryfolius, with leaves like Wall or wild Germander, *Tenerium chamaedrys*.
Chamaedryoides, Germander-like.
Chamaerepes, creeping along the ground.
Chamomilla, Camomile, *Anthemis chamomilla* or *nobilis*.
Characeae, plants of the *Chara* tribe.
Chartaceus, paper-like or papery.
Chartostegius, with paper-like covering or sheathing.
Chasmatocoléus, open or gaping.
Cheilanthoides, resembling lip-Fern *cheilanthes*.
Cheilanthus, bearing lip-flowers.
Cheiloglyphus, -glyphus, lip-shaped.
Cheiranthifolius, cheirifolius, with leaves like Wallflower *Cheiranthus*.
Cheirofolius, with leaves shaped like a hand.
Cheirolepis, hand-shaped and scaled.
Cheirophorus, of hand and finger form.
Cheirophyllus, with hand-shaped leaves.
Cheildonioides, resembling Swallow, wort *Cheledonium*.
Cheildonurus, of swallow tail form.
Chelmaus, from Mount Chelmos in Greece.
Chelonoides, resembling Balmony *chelone*.
Chenopodiaceae, plants of the Goose-foot *Chenopodium* tribe.
Chenopodioides, resembling Goose-foot *Chenopodium*.
Chilensis, from Chili.
Chiloensis, from the Isle of Chiloé in Chili.

Chimborazensis, from the famous mountain Chimborazo in Ecuador.
Chinensis, sinensis, of Chinese origin.
Chionanthus, bearing flowers resembling snow flakes. [on.
Chioneus, chionaeus, snowy, as if snowed
Chionophilus, snow loving.
Chionophyllus, with snow-white leaves
Chionosphaerus, like snow flakes.
Chiriquensis, from Chiriqui in Panama.
Chius, from the Isle of Chios, Khio, Skio or Scio in the Aegean Sea.
Chlaenopterus, with cloak-like wings, covering wings.
Chlamydoparnus, bearing cloaked fruit.
Chlamydochorus, enveloped, cloak-bearing.
Chloodes, with freckle like spots.
Chloracanthus, with green thorns.
Chloracrus, with green points.
Chloranthaceae, plants of the Chu-lan tree tribe.
Chloranthus, with green flowers (where petals are changed into leaf-like organs).
Chlorocephalus, with green head.
Chlorochilus, with green lips.
Chlorochrysus, golden-green.
Chloro-cyanus, bluish-green.
Chloro-leucus, greenish-white.
Chlorolomus, with green border, edge.
Chloronemus, having green threads.
Chloroneurus, with green veins, nerves.
Chlorophanus, with a green sheen.
Chlorophorus, green staining.
Chlorophthalmus, with green eyes.
Chlorophyllus, having green leaves.
Chloroticus, pale green.
Chlorotrichus, with green hairs.
Chlorurus, with green tails.
Chondrophyllus, with knotted leaves.
Chonoticus, from the island group of Chonos off the west coast of Chili.
Chontalensis, from Chontales in Nicaragua.
Chordatus, string like.
Chordophyllus, bearing string or cord like leaves.

Chordorrhizus, having string or cord like roots.

Choriphyllus, with circular leaves.

Chorizanthus, bearing circular flowers.

Chromochaetus, with yellow bristles.

Chromodontus, with yellow teeth.

Chromolepis, bearing coloured scales.

Chrysacanthus, with golden thorns.

Chrysaloideus, wrapped up like a chrysalis.

Chrysanthemoides, chrysanthemum like.

Chrysanthus, golden, yellow flowering.

Chrysatherus, with golden ear or spike.

Chrysenterus, having yellow flesh.

Chrysus, golden yellow.

Chrysobotrys, -botrys, with yellow raceme.

Chrysocarpus, bearing yellow fruit.

Chrysocomus, with tuft of golden hair.

Chrysoclectus, with yellow ends, finishing yellow.

Chrysoplepis, having yellow membrane scale.

Chryso-leucus, yellowish-white.

Chrysomallum, golden-haired.

Chrysophyllus, with golden leaves.

Chrysopterus, having golden wings.

Chrysorrhachis, with golden ribs or nerves.

Chrysostachys, -stachys, chrysostictus, with golden spots.

Chrysostomus, with golden throat.

Chrysotrichomus, chrysotrichus, with golden hair.

Chytradenius, having grooved veins or nerves.

Chytrophorus, having the form of vase or urn.

Cibarius, eatable.

Cicatricatus, scarred, with scar-like marks.

Cicatricosus, with scars (where leaves have separated).

Cichoriaceus, plants of the chicory tribe.

Ciconius, with long bill (crane's-bill).

Cicentarius, resembling water-hemlock or cowbane *Cicuta*.

Ciliaris, ciliatus, fringed, as with eye-lashes.

Ciliatiflorus, bearing fringed flowers.

Cilicicus, ciliciensis, from Cilicia an ancient division of Asia Minor.

Ciliolatus, ciliolosus, finely fringed.

Ciliosus, fringed, eye-lash like *ciliate*.

Cimicinus, bug like, smelling like bugs.

Cimiciphorus, bug forming or bearing.

Cinennatus, curly, curled.

Cinclidocarpus, bearing latticed or grided fruit.

Cinctus, cinctatus, surrounded, hemmed, seamed.

Cinerascens, with ashen-grey shadings.

Cinertus, ashen-grey.

Cingens, surrounded, girthed.

Cinnabarinus, vermilion red.

Cinnamochrous, cinnamon coloured.

Cinnamomus, cinnamon brown.

Cinnamomifolius, with leaves like cinnamon tree *cinnamomum*.

Circellaris, grille or lattice shaped.

Circinalis, curled like a snail.

Circinans, curled like the young frond of a fern.

Circinatus, rolled circularly.

Circumnatus, growing round a central stalk or stem.

Circumscissus, cut all round or bearing loose fibre all round.

Circumtextus, webbed all round.

Cirrhatus, cirrhosus, with curled or forked tendrils.

Cirrhiferus, bearing tendrils.

Cirrhiflorus, bearing flowers on tendrils.

Cirrhipes, with tendril like stems.

Cirsioides, resembling Horse-thistle *Cirsium*.

Cisandinus, on this side of the Andes Mountains in South America.

Cisoides, resembling Sorrel Vine *Cissus acida*.

Cistaceae, plants of the rock-rose tribe *cistus*.

Cistoides, resembling rock-rose *cistus*.

Citrellus, somewhat yellow, yellowish.

Citrus-rinus, lemon coloured.

- Citrifolius**, with leaves like the lemon tree, *Citrus*.
- Citriformis**, lemon like.
- Citriodorus**, with a lemon smell.
- Citrullifolius**, with leaves like the water melon *Citrullus*.
- Citrulliformis**, shaped like a water melon. [*Citrullus*].
- Citrullinus**, resembling water melon
- Civilis**, capable of cultivation or improvement.
- Cladoleptus**, with thin twigs.
- Cladotrichus**, with hairy stalk.
- Clandestinus**, bearing hidden, invisible flowers.
- Clathratus**, latticed like a grating or pierced with apertures.
- Clandus**, claudens, closing.
- Clausus**, closed.
- Clavatus**, club-shaped, thickened towards the apex.
- Claviculatus**, clavellatus, small club or nail shaped, or with forked tendrils.
- Clavifolius**, with club-like leaves.
- Claviformis**, club-shaped (*clava*, a club).
- Clavigerus**, bearing clubs.
- Clavipes**, with club-like stalks, club footed.
- Clavunculus**, feeler like.
- Cleistogamus**, with closed flowers (with closed fertilization).
- Clematidæus**, resembling Clematis.
- Clethraceæ**, plants of the White-Alder tribe *Clethra*.
- Clinophyllus**, with limp leaves.
- Clinopodioides**, resembling Basil-weed *Calamintha Clinopodium*.
- Clypeatus**, shield or buckler shaped.
- Clypeolatus**, small shield, escutcheon like.
- Cnidioides**, resembling nettle *Cnidium*.
- Coacervatus**, in clusters.
- Coadunatus**, growing together, gathered into one.
- Coetaneus**, contemporary, being of the same age.
- Coagulans**, with trough-like channel or thickening.
- Coalitus**, united, combined (as in petals).
- Coarctatus**, compact, crowded together.
- Coccifer**, cocciferus, bearing scarlet berries.
- Coccineus**, scarlet.
- Cocciniferus**, yielding cochineal.
- Coccolobifolius**, with leaves like the seaside Grape-plant *Coccoloba*.
- Cochinchinensis**, from Cochinchina.
- Cochlearis**, spoon-shaped.
- Cochlearispathus**, with shell or spoon-like sheath.
- Cochleatus**, snail or shell shaped.
- Cociferus**, bearing cocos.
- Cocoides**, coconut, cocos like.
- Codiophyllus**, with leaves covered with woolly pubescence.
- Coeruleus** — caeruleus, heavenly blue.
- Cognatus**, related.
- Cognitus**, well known.
- Cohaerens**, cleaving to, adherent.
- Colopodius**, with hollow stem.
- Colchiciflorus**, bearing flowers like Meadow Saffron *Colchicum*.
- Colchicus**, colchis, from Colchis the ancient name of a region on the N.E. shore of the Black Sea.
- Coleophyllus**, with leaves, covering the succeeding leaves in a sheath like manner.
- Coliformis**, resembling distaff.
- Colliculosus**, covered with little hillocks.
- Collinitus**, smudges, besmeared.
- Collinus**, growing on hills.
- Colobodus**, -on, with blunt teeth.
- Colorans**, dyed, coloured or stained.
- Coloratus**, coloured.
- Colosseus**, colossus, large, gigantic
- Colpodes**, sheath, spathe-like.
- Colubrinus**, snake-like (*coluber*, a snake).
- Columbarius**, dove-like.
- Columbianus**, from Columbia in America.
- Columbinus**, dove-coloured.
- Columellaris**, like a small pillar (of spore case of Mosses).
- Columnaris**, -narius, column-like, when stamens and styles are grown together;

Comanchicus, from the Indian tribe Comanches in Texas.
Comans, tufted.
Comanthus, bearing tufted flowers.
Comatus, tufted.
Combretaceae, plants of the Caffer-Butter, *Combretum* tribe.
Comedens, consuming, eating up (of parasite).
Commelinaceae, plants of the Day-flower tribe.
Commersus, immersed together.
Commissura, a joint or seam, the joint of carpels in umbelliferae.
Commixtus, mixed, intermingled.
Communis, common, or growing in society.
Commutatus, changed, altered.
Comorensis, from Comoro, a group of volcanic islands between the African Continent and Madagascar.
Comosus, with hairy tufts, comate.
Compactus, compact, close together.
Compar, related.
Compitalis, when veins intersect like cross roads.
Complanatus, flattened, flat, compressed.
Complectens, to clasp, take hold of, contain, comprise.
Completus, complete, in all parts to the type.
Complexus, interwoven, entangled.
Complicatus, folded upon itself.
Compositae, plants of the Daisy tribe with composite "head" of tiny flowers.
Compositus, combination of part to form the whole.
Compressicaulis, with flattened stalk.
Compressus, flattened, pressed together.
Comptonogonus, with intermittent zig-zag cuts.
Compus, ornamented, beautified.
Comtus, with thick stalks or stems.
Concatenatus, chain-like, joined as links in a chain.
Concavus, hollowed out, cupped.
Concentricus, combined in a common centre.

Conchatus, shell-like.
Conchiferus, shell bearing.
Conchifolius, with shell-like leaves.
Conchiformis, shaped like the shell of a bivalve.
Concinnus, pretty, neat, elegant.
Concolor, -lorus, of uniform tint.
Condensatus, closely, thickly leaved or unusually crowded together.
Conduplicatus, double, duplicated.
Condyllocarpus, bearing fruit at the joints.
Condylodes, gnarled, knotted.
Confertiflorus, closely set with bloom.
Confertifolius, closely set with leaves.
Confertus, compact, closely crowded together.
Confervoides, resembling Marsh-thread or Water flannel, *Conserva*.
Confinis, related, adjoining, neighbouring.
Confluens, flowing, blending into one, as compound fruit.
Conformis, conforming to, being of equal form.
Confragosus, uneven, of rough surface.
Confusus, confused, changed, entangled.
Congener, related, of the same tribe.
Congenitus, of the same origin.
Congensis, congolanus, congolensis, congoensis, from the river Congo.
Congestiflorus, closely set with flowers.
Congestus, crowded, pressed.
Conglobatus, close together, in ball form.
Conglomeratus, pressed together, in a dense mass, clustered.
Conglutinatus, stuck together as with glue.
Congregatus, collected, assembled together.
Congruus, similar, of the same type.
Conicus, conical, cone-like, of mitre form.
Coniferae, plants of the Pine, Fir, etc., tribe.
Coniferus, bearing cones.
Coniflorus, bearing cone flowers.
Conigenus, conigonus, forming a cone.
Coniifolius, with leaves like Hemlock or Herb Bennet, *Conium*.

Connoneurus, with dust-covered nerves or veins.

Conjugatus, paired, as a pinnate leaf of two leaflets.

Conjunctus, united, bound together.

Connaraceae, plants of the *Connarus* tribe.

Connatus, united, congenitally or subsequently. United in pairs at the base.

Connectilis, fastened together.

Connerus, jointed, hanging together.

Connivens, bending together, towards each other.

Conocarpus, bearing fruit on a cone, as the strawberry.

Conoideus, cone like.

Conopeus, like a net of fine gauze.

Conophalloides, resembling Giant Arum, *Conophallus*.

Conopseus, cone-like, as the flowers of *Orchis conopsea*.

Conorrhizus, with cone-like root.

Conostalix, with fly-like markings.

Consanguineus, close of kin.

Consimilis, very similar.

Consistens, remaining unaltered.

Consobrinus, antidote for snake bites.

Consolidus, very firm, hard (not hollow).

Conspersus, sprinkled over, thickly covered.

Conspicuous, easily to be seen, conspicuous, remarkable.

Conspuroatus, dotted, spotted.

Constans, steadfast, constant, always present.

Constrictus, constrained, bound together.

Contactus, in contact, touching.

Contaminans, **contaminatus**, spotted, stained.

Conterminus, having a common boundary, of equal boundaries.

Contextus, woven together.

Configus, touching each other, adhering together.

Continuus, continuous, uninterrupted.

Contortae, plants with turning or twisted flowers.

Contortu-plicatus, folded into each other.

Contortus, twisted or bent.

Contractus, twisted back upon itself, narrowed or shortened.

Controversus, questionable.

Convallariifolia, with leaves like Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria*.

Convallarioides, resembling Lily of the Valley.

Convallatus, walled round, surrounded.

Convergens, converging, bending together (of veins in leaves).

Convexus, domed, with rounded surface. **Convolutus**, rolled round, rolled together like a paper bag.

Convolvulaceae, plants of the *Convolvulus*, Bindweed tribe.

Convolvuloides, resembling *Convolvulus*.

Convolvulus, curling itself together.

Conyzoides, resembling Ploughmans spikenard, *Conyza Squarrosa*.

Copalinus, yielding Copal gum.

Copholepis, having hard scales.

Coprophilus, dung-loving (*copros*, dung).

Copticus, from ancient Coptos in Egypt, now Kufi.

Coptonogonus, intermittently serrated, toothed.

Coquimbans, from Coquimbo in Chile.

Coracanus, in form of a raven's beak, or from Cape Koraka in Asia Minor.

Coracinus, black as a raven.

Coraeensis, from Korea.

Corallinus, coral-like, or coral red.

Coralloides, resembling coral (of roots).

Corallorrhizus, with root like coral.

Coranicus, concerning the Koran.

Corcovadensis, from the Gulf of Coronado, West coast of South America.

Corcyraeus, **corcyrensis**, from Corfu, the largest of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean.

Cordatus, **cordiformis**, heart-shaped, as of leaves having the stalk at the notched end.

Cordifolius, with heart-shaped leaves.

Cordigerus, bearing heart-shaped organs.

Cordillerarum, from the Cordillera, the Spanish name for the Andes mountain chain in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

Cordofanus, from Kordofan in Africa (a province of the Egyptian Soudan).

Cordovensia, from Cordova, a Spanish province.

Coriaceus, leathery, leather-like.

Coriandrifolius, with leaves like common Coriander, *Coriandrum*.

Coriaria, the myrtle-leaved Tanner's-tree.

Coriariaceae, plants of the Tanner's-Tree, *Coriaria*, tribe.

Coriarius, tanner (used for tanning).

Corifolius, with leathery leaves.

Coriifolius, coridifolius, with leaves like *Coris*.

Corinthiacus, corinthius, corinthiensis, from Corinth in Greece.

Coriophorus, bug bearing, bug-shaped.

Coriophyllus, with leathery leaves.

Corm, cormus, a bulb-like stem or base of a stem.

Cormophyllus, with leaves from the Corm or subterranean stem.

Cormosus, stem-like, or with bulb-like fleshy stem.

Cornaceae, plants of the Dog-wood, *Cornus*, tribe.

Corneus, corneolus, horny, horn-like in texture.

Cornicinus, having horny sheath.

Corniculatus, bearing small horns, having horn-like fruit.

Corniculum, small horn.

Cornifernus, bearing horns or horn-like protuberances.

Cornifolius, with leaves like Dog-wood, *Cornus*.

Corniformis, horn-shaped.

Cornigerous, bearing horns or horn-like organs.

Cornubiensis, from Cornwall in England.

Cornucopioides, resembling Cornucopia, or horn of plenty.

Cornutus, horned or spurred.

Cornuviensis, from Cornwall in England.

Corolla, a little crown, the inner perianth of petals whether free or united.

Corollaceus, with texture and colour of corolla (usually applied to calyx).

Corollarius, corolla-like.

Corollatus, corallaris, possessing a corolla.

Corolliferus, corolla-bearing.

Corolliflorus, having the calyx petals and ovary on the disk and the stamens on the corolla.

Corollinus, seated on a corolla.

Coromandelianus, from the Coromandel coast of India.

Corona, a crown-like body between the corolla and stamens.

Coronans, crowning, seated on the apex.

Coronarius, crown or wreath-like.

Coronatus, crowned or wreathed.

Coroniferus, crown or wreath-bearing.

Coronillifolius, with leaves like the Crown Vetch, *Coronilla*.

Coronopifolius, with leaves like the creeping Crow-foot, *Coronopus*.

Corpulentus, broad, strong, robust.

Correctus, improved.

Corrugatus, corrugus, wrinkled, corrugated.

Corsicus, from Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean.

Cortex, bark or rind.

Corticalis, covered with bark or growing on bark.

Corticatus, corticeus, bark-like.

Corticulus, living on or inhabiting bark.

Corticosus, with thick bark.

Cortinatus, curtain-like, with web-like texture.

Cortusifolius, with leaves like Alpine Sanicle, *Cortusa*.

Cortusoides, resembling Alpine Sanicle *Cortusa*.

Coruscans, -ous, sparkling, shining.

Corvinus, pertaining to the raven, black.

Coryandrus, helmet-shaped.

Corylifolius, with leaves like Hazel *Corylus*.

Corymbiferus, bearing corymbs, convex clusters (of flowers, etc.).

Corymbiformis, flowering in convex clusters, corymbs.

Corymbosus, arranged in corymbs.

Corymbulosus, arranged in small corymbs, clusters.

Corymbus, the corymb, cluster (e.g. *Iberis*, with a flat top).

Corynacanthus, with club-like thorns.

Corynephorus, bearing clubs.

Corynocarpus, bearing club-like fruit.

Corynodes, with club-like spike.

Cosmophyllus, with beautiful leaves.

Costalis, costatus, fluted, ribbed.

Costaricensis, from Costa Rica in South America.

Costulatus, with fine ribs or veins (of leaves).

Cotinifolius, with leaves like Sumach, *Rhus-cotinus*.

Cotinoides, resembling Sumach, *Rhus-cotinus*.

Cotticus, from the Cottian Alps, between France and Italy.

Cotuliferus, yielding alkalies.

Cotuloides, resembling May-weed or Buckshorn, *Cotula coronopifolia*.

Cotyledon, seed lobe or seed leaf.

Colyliiformis, dish or wheel-shaped.

Cotyloides, hollowed.

Oous, from the Turkish Island Oos or Kos in the Mediterranean.

Cracoviensis, from Cracow or Krakau in Galicia, Austria-Hungary.

Cramboides, resembling Seakale, *Crambe*.

Craspedosorus, surrounded with rows of veins.

Crassicaulis, with thick stalk.

Crassidens, with large teeth.

Crassifolius, with thick leaves.

Crassinervis, -nervius, with thick nerves, veins.

Crassinodus, with thick knots.

Crassipes, with thick stem.

Crassiseptalus, with thick, fleshy sepals.

Crassispinus, with thick thorns.

Crassusculus, slightly thickened.

Crassulaceae, plants of the *Crassula* tribe. The leaves are fleshy and succulent.

Crassus, thick, fleshy.

Crataegifolius, with leaves like the haw, *Crataegus*.

Crateriformis, cup or goblet-shaped.

Crateroides, resembling shallow cups.

Creber, -bra, -brum, crowded, close together.

Crebrispinus, with strong thorns.

Cremophilus, rain-loving, moisture-loving.

Cremocarpus, with drooping or suspended fruit.

Cremophyllus, with drooping leaves.

Crenatiflorus, bearing flowers scalloped at the edge.

Crenato-dentatus, with rounded notched teeth.

Crenato-serratus, with rounded saw teeth.

Crenatus, having a scalloped-toothed or notched edge;

Crenophilus, spring-loving.

Crenulatus, finely notched with rounded teeth or grena.

Crepidifolius, with leaves like Hawk-beard, *Crepis*.

Crepitans, rattling, crackling.

Cretaceus, dull or chalky white.

Cretensis, -ticus, -tis, -taeus, from the island of Crete in the Mediterranean.

Cribatus, having holes or perforations (in leaves, etc.).

Cribrosus, sieve-like.

Crinalis, hairy, same as hirsute.

Crinibulbus, -on, with onion-shaped hair cushion.

Crinicaulis, with long haired, mane-like stalk.

Crinalpes, with hairy stem.

Crinitus, mane-like, long haired.

Crinulosus, with short mane.

Crispatulus, finely curled.

Crispatus, curled or curling closely.

Crispiflorus, having curled flowers.

Crispifolius, with curled leaves.

Crispus, curled closely, crested (of fern fronds, etc.).
Crista, a comb, a crest, a terminal tuft, *Crista galli*, Cockscorn.
Cristatellus, with small tuft, comb or crest.
Cristatus, comb-like, crested.
Crithmifolius, with leaves like Peters-cress or Sea-Fennel, *Crithmum*.
Crithoides, barley-like.
Crocatus, saffron-like.
Croceo-lanatus, with yellow wool, or pubescence.
Crocus, saffron, dark orange-yellow.
Crocidatus, woolly, fluffy.
Crociflorus, with crocus (saffron) like flowers.
Crossopetalus, having fringed petals.
Cruciatu, crosswise, cross-shaped, as the flowers of Cruciferae.
Cruciferae, plants of the Wall-flower tribe. The petals, etc., make a cross.
Cruciferus, cross-bearing, having flowers with four petals in cross form.
Cruciformis, in the form of a cross.
Crucigerus, cross-bearing.
Cruentatus, dyed or blotched with red.
Cruentus, blood-red, dull-red.
Crumenatus, pocket, pouch-shaped.
Crurigerus, leg-shaped (*crus*, the leg).
Crus, cruralis, somewhat leg-shaped.
Crustaceus, brittle, bark-like.
Crustatus, incrustated, covered with a crust.
Crymophilus, ice or cold loving.
Cryptatherus, with concealed or hidden spike (*crypto*, to conceal).
Cryptocarpus, bearing concealed fruit.
Cryptocerus, indistinctly horned.
Cryptogamae, plants destitute of stamens, pistil and true seeds.
Cryptogamus, multiplying by spores.
Cryptophilus, growing in caves or secret places.
Crystallinus, crystalline, clear like crystal.
Otenochlaenus, in comb-like enclosure.
Cubensis, from the Isle of Cuba.

Cubicus, in the form of a cube, dice-shaped.
Cucubaloides, resembling berry-bearing Campion, *Cucubalus*.
Cucullatus, cap or hood-shaped, hooded.
Cucumerinus, -rodes, resembling cucumber, *Cucumis*.
Cucurbitaceae, plants of the *Cucurbita* gourd tribe.
Cucurbitaceus, resembling the Gourd, *Cucurbita*.
Cucurbitinus, Gourd-like.
Cujabensis, from Cujaba in Brazil.
Culcitiformis, cushion shaped.
Culmus, a stalk or straw of grain or grasses.
Cultratus, cultriformis, in the shape of a knife blade.
Cumanensis, cumannus, from Cumania in Venezuela.
Cuminoides, resembling Cummin-plant, *Cuminum Cyminum*.
Cumulatus, heaped, massed (*cumulus*, a heap).
Cumuliflorus, flowering in masses, bearing dense masses of flowers.
Cundinamarcoensis, from Cundinamarca in Columbia.
Cuneatus, pointed, wedge-shaped.
Cunatifolius, with wedge-shaped leaves.
Cunatiformis, wedge-shaped.
Cuniculatus, with a hollow spur like the peduncle of *Tropaeolum*.
Cunoniaceae, plants of the red alder, *Cunonia*, tribe.
Cuprarius, cupreus, copper coloured.
Cupreatus, coppery, of copper colour.
Cupressiformis, cupressinus, resembling *Cupressus* in form.
Cupressoides, resembling *Cupressus*.
Cupularis, bowl-shaped, as the cup of the acorn.
Cupulatus, bearing small cups.
Cupuliformis, bowl, basin, or lid shape
Curculigoides, resembling Weevil-plant, *Curculigo*.
Curvatus, shortened.
Curtipendulus, hanging down somewhat

Curtulus, somewhat short.

Curtus, short.

Curusavicus, from the island Ouraço, West India.

Curvans, curving, bending.

Curvatus, curved, bent, bowed.

Curvicaulis, with bent, curved stalk.

Curvicornis, with curved horns.

Curvidentatus, with bent, curved teeth.

Curviflorus, bearing curved flowers.

Curvifolius, having curved leaves.

Curvirostris, with curved beak.

Curvispinus, having short, curved thorns.

Curvulus, with short, sharp curve.

Curvus, curved, bent, crooked.

Cuspidatus, tipped with a sharp rigid point or cusp.

Cuticularis, with loose membrane covering or bark.

Outispongus, with spongy membrane.

Cyananthus, bearing blue flowers.

Cyanens, cornflower blue, azure.

Cyanocarpus, bearing blue fruit.

Cyanochilus, having blue lips.

Cyanochrous, on the colour of cornflower.

Cyanoides, resembling cornflower, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

Cyanophyllus, having blue leaves.

Cyatheaceae, plants of the *Cyathea*, Cup or Tree-fern tribe.

Cyatheiformis, cyatheoides, resembling Cup or Tree-ferns, *Cyathea*.

Cyathiformis, shaped like a drinking cup.

Cyathophorus, bearing cup-like organs.

Cycadaceae, plants of the *Cycas*, Sago-Palm tribe.

Cycadifolius, with leaves (fronds) like the Sago-Palm.

Cycadinus, resembling Sago-Palm, *Cycas*.

Cyclanthaceae, plants of the *Cyclanthera*, Climbing Cucumber tribe.

Cyclocarpus, bearing circular fruit.

Cyclodontus, with round teeth.

Cyclophyllus, with round leaves.

Cyclops, circular, one-eyed.

Cyclopterus, with circular wings.

Cydoniifolius, with leaves like Quince, *Cydonia*.

Cydonioides, resembling Quince.

Cygneus, from the Swan River in Australia.

Cynorum, swan like, from *Cygnus* = a swan.

Cylindraceus, of cylindrical form.

Cylindricus, cylindrical (of stalks).

Cylindrostachys, -stachys, bearing cylindrical spikes.

Cylleneus, from Mount Cyllene, now Zyris, in Greece.

Cymbalaria, Toadflax, *Linaria cymbalaria*.

Cymbarius, boot-like (*cymba*, a boot).

Cymbicarpus, bearing boot-like fruit.

Cymbioides, resembling Cymbidium.

Cymbifolius, having boot-shaped leaves

Cymbiformis, boot-shaped.

Cymigerus, bearing flower clusters of centrifugal type, as a cabbage.

Cyminum, Cumin or Cummin plant. *Cuminum Cyminum*.

Cymochilus, having thick lips.

Cymosus, with flower clusters of centrifugal type, *cyme*.

Cymuliger, with diminutive *cyme* or portion of one.

Cynanchicus, resembling Montpellier or Scam-Money Plant, *Cynanchum*.

Cynapioides, resembling Fools-parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium*.

Cynaroides, resembling artichokes, *cynara*.

Cynophallophorus, bearing long curved seed pods (like a dog's tail).

Cynops, dog's head.

Cynorrhizus, like a dog's tail.

Cynosuroides, resembling Dog's-tail or Dog's-grass, *Cynosurus*.

Cyperaceae, plants of the Cyperus-Grass tribe.

Cyperifolius, with leaves like Cyperus Grass.

Cyperoides, resembling Cyperus Grass.

Cyphacanthus, having curved thorns.

Cyphanthus, bearing curved flowers.

Cyphoplectus, hump-like, deformed.

Cypriacus, *cyprius*, from the isle of Cyprus.

Cyrtillaceae, plants of the *Cyrtilla* tribe.

Cyrtanthoides, resembling *Cyrtanthus*.

Cyrtolobus, having arched lobes.

Cyrtopodus, with bent stalks.

Cyrtopterus, with bent wings.

Cystocarpus, having bladder-like fruits.

Cystopteroides, resembling Bladder-fern, *Cystopteris*.

Cystostegius, with a bladder-like covering.

Cytisoides, resembling Milk or Tree-trefoil, *Cytisus*.

Dacrydioides, resembling Red Pine or Spruce, *Dacrydium Cupressinum*.

Dacryoideus, in drop form, tear-like, pear-shaped.

Dactyliferus, date bearing, finger bearing.

Dactylinus, finger-like, divided like fingers.

Dactyloides, resembling Cock's-foot Grass, Dew Grass, *Dactylis*.

Dactylorhiza, the forking of roots.

Dactylothela, with finger-like warts.

Daedaleus, entangled, intricate.

Daenensis, from Daena in South Persia.

Daghestanicus, from Daghestan in the Eastern Caucasus.

Daguenis, from the river Dagua in Columbia.

Dahliiflorus, with *Dahlia*-like flowers.

Dahuricus (*Davuricus*, *Dauricus*), from Dahuri in Siberia.

Dalmaticus, from Dalmatia in Austria-Hungary.

Damascenus, from Damascus in Asiatic Turkey.

Danicus, of Danish origin.

Daphnoides, resembling *Daphne*.

Darwasicus, from Darwas or Darvas in Central Asia.

Dasyanthus, bearing woolly flowers.

Dasyblastus, with rough shoots, sprouts.

Dasycarpus, bearing rough, woolly fruit.

Dasycladus, with rough boughs or twigs.

Dasyphyllus, with coarse, thick leaves, woolly leaves, or closely leaved.

Dasypleurus, hairy at the sides.

Dasystachyus, with rough woolly spikes.

Dasystylus, with rough, woolly style.

Datisceae, plants of the Cretan Hemp-plant, *Datisca cannabina* tribe.

Daturoides, resembling Indian Thorn-apple, *Datura alba*.

Daucoides, resembling Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

Davallioides, resembling Hare's-foot Fern, *Davallia*.

Dealbatus, white-washed, covered with white dust or powder.

Debilis, weak, frail, small.

Debilispinus, with weakly thorns, spines.

Decagynous, having ten styles.

Decandrus, having ten anthers.

Decapetalus, having ten petals.

Decaphyllous, with ten leaves or segments.

Decasepalus, with ten sepals.

Decemfidus, with ten divisions, ten clefts (said of roots).

Decemlocularis, having ten chambers (of ovaries).

Deciduous, soon falling off, having falling leaves.

Decipiens, deceptive, misleading.

Declinatus, turned aside, declining, bent downward.

Declivis, sloping, oblique.

Decolorans, **decolor**, **decolorus**, discoloured, faded.

Decoloratus, **decoloratio**, colourless, unstained.

Decompositus, double-compounded & divided.

Decoratus, decorated, beautified.

Decorticans, peeling, barking.

Decorticatus, deprived of bark.

Decorus, pretty, ornamented.

Decrescens, diminishing in size from the base upwards.

Decumanus, very large, imposing.

Decumbens, reclining with the summit ascending.

Decurrens, decurvus, running down, as when leaves are prolonged beyond their insertion and thus hang.

Decurive-pinnatus, seemingly pinnate.

Decurtatus, shortened, cut short.

Decussatus, divided crosswise in pairs alternately at right angles.

Deficiens, missing, falling off.

Definitus, precise.

Deflexus, immersed, grown into—of leaves.

Deflectens, bent aside, abruptly downwards or outwards.

Deflexispinus, with bent thorns.

Deflexus, bent outward (opposite to *inflexus*).

Defloratus, with withered flowers, past the flowering state.

Defoliatulus, leafless, having cast its leaves.

Deformis, disfigured, deformed.

Degeneratus, degenerate, become unlike the type.

Deglyptus, deglyptus, peeled off, chafed.

Dehiscens, opening spontaneously when ripe, or splitting into definite parts.

Deinacanthus, with strong thorns.

Dejectus, prostrate.

Delagoensis, from the Delagoa Bay in South Africa.

Delicatulus, of goodish flavour.

Delicatus, delicious.

Deliciosus, of good flavour.

Deliquescens, melting away (when a stem loses itself by branchings).

Delphicus, from Delphi on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus, Greece.

Delphinensis, delphiniensis, delphinalis, from Dauphiné, an old French province.

Delphinifolius, with leaves like *Delphinium*.

Delticus, in the form of a long triangle.

Deltoidus, -on, deltodontus, with three-cornered teeth.

Deltoides, in the form of an equilateral triangle.

Demersus, plunged under, submerged.

Demissus, hanging down, lowered.

Dendricolus, tree-loving.

Dendroides, tree or shrub like.

Dendromorphus, in the form of a tree.

Deni, by tens, ten together.

Denigratus, blackened.

Dens, tooth (used in compound words).

Dens canis, dog's tooth.

Densicomus, densely tufted, crested.

Densiflorus, densely covered with flowers.

Densifolius, densely covered with leaves.

Densus, dense, crowded together.

Dentatus, toothed like saw teeth.

Denticulatus, -losus, toothed, minutely toothed.

Dentiferus, bearing teeth.

Denudatus, stripped, naked, bare.

Deodara (God's tree). Sacred fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

Deorsum, downward.

Depastus, as if eaten off.

Depauperatus, impoverished as if starved sparsely blooming.

Dependens, hanging down.

Deplanatus, flattened, expanded.

Depilatus, -losus, hairless.

Depluens, dripping off, as water off leaves.

Depressus, pressed down as if flattened lying down flat.

Derasus, bare, worn,

Derma, skin, bark or rind.

Descendens, tending gradually downwards.

Desertorum, growing in the desert.

Desmanthus, flowering in bunches.

Desmocephalus, woolly headed.

Desolatus, lonely, forlorn.

Desolutus, desolate, lonely.

Destillatorius, dripping, trickling down, of moisture.

Destitutus, destitute, robbed.

Detectus, laid bare, naked.

Detergens, deterilis, cleansing.

Determinatus, definite, determined, when the season's growth ends with a bud.

Detineas, holding back.

Detonsus, shorn, shaven.

Detruncatus, support-less.
Deustus, of a colour as if singed or burnt.
Deversus, turned away, aside.
Devexus, declining, downwards.
Deviatu8, contrary to, departing from the usual.
Devolutus, degenerate, becoming lower.
Devonicus, devoniensis, from Devonshire. [to left.
Dextrorsus, turned, twisted, from right
Diacanthus, with two thorns, with pairs of thorns.
Diadelphus, two brothers, having two bundles of stamens.
Diadematus, ornamental, crowned.
Dialycarpus, bearing fruit composed of distinct carpels.
Dialyphyllus, with separate leaves.
Dialysepalus, with separate sepals.
Diandrus, with two stamens.
Diantherus, with two anthers.
Dianthiflorus, with flowers like the pink, *Dianthus*.
Dianthifolius, with leaves like the pink, *Dianthus*.
Dianthoides, resembling pink, *Dianthus*.
Dianthophorus, bearing pinks.
Dianthus, the pink, the flower of the gods.
Diaphanus, permitting the light to shine through.
Diaphoreticus, diaphoricus, setting up perspiration.
Diastrophis, with two humps, warts.
Diatherus, with two spikes.
Diatretus, pierced, holed, having holes (of leaves, etc.).
Diatrypus, turned as in a lathe, bored out.
Dichlamydeus, with double perianth.
Dichotomus, with forked boughs.
Dichroacanthus, dichroacanthus, with coloury thorns.
Dichroanthus, with coloury flowers.
Dichrous, dichrus, two coloured.
Diclinus, having stamens and pistils, in separate flowers.
Dicoocus, formed of two coocl, or seed-vessels,

Dicotyledonous, with two seed lobes.
Dicranotrichus, with forked hairs, with double pointed hairs.
Dictamnus, Burning Bush (*D. Frasinella*).
Dictyocarpus, bearing fruit covered with net-like markings.
Dictyodromous, covered with net, reticulate venation.
Dictyophorus, net forming, net bearing.
Dictyophyllus, with net-veined leaves.
Dictyopteris, with net-veined wings.
Dictyospermus, with net-veined seeds.
Dicyclic, when organs are in two whorls as a perianth, also applied to biennials.
Didymostachyus, -stachys, double; twin spiked.
Didymus, didynamius, formed in pairs, divided into two lobes.
Didynamus, having two long and two short stamens.
Diemensis, from Van Diemens Land, Tasmania.
Difficilis, difficult.
Diffusus, with two grooves, fissures.
Difformis, of unusual formation.
DiffRACTus, broken or separated by chinks.
Diffundens, spreading or broadly toothed.
Diffusus, spread about, wildly or loosely spreading.
Digamous, having two sexes in the same cluster as in *Compositae*.
Digestus, divided, absorbed.
Digitaliflorus, with flowers like Foxglove, *Digitalis*.
Digitatus, fingered, with fingers (of leaves as that of the Horse-Chestnut).
Digitellus, shaped like small fingers.
Digitiformis, formed like fingers.
Digynus, having two styles or one deeply cleft style.
Dilaceratus, torn asunder, lacerated.
Dilatatus, extended, widened into a blade.
Dilleniaceae, plants of the tribe of the Sandpaper-tree, *Dillenia*.

Dilutus, pale, light, thin, or thinned down, tapered.

Dimersus, double-jointed.

Dimidiatus, halved, when half an organ is much smaller than the other.

Diminutus, dwarfed, small.

Dimorphanthus, producing two distinctly different flowers.

Dimorphus, -ous, twice-shaped, presenting two forms.

Dinaricus, from the Dinaric Alps in Dalmatia.

Diodontus, double-toothed.

Dioicus, dioecus, dioecious, having stamens and pistils in separate flowers on different plants.

Dioriticus, dark green.

Dioscoreaceae, plants of the Yam *Dioscorea* tribe.

Diosmifolius, with leaves like the African Sleet-bush, *Diosma*.

Diosmoides, resembling *Diosma* (heath-like shrubs).

Diotostophus, diotostephus, with two ears.

Dipetalus, with two petals.

Diphoscyphus, with two cups, ears.

Diphterolobus, with skin or parchment like lobes.

Diphylus, with two leaves.

Diplandrus, with two anthers.

Diplodurus, with two tails or tail-like appendages.

Dipsacaceae, plants of the Teasel, *Dipsacus*, tribe.

Dipsacoides, dipsaceus, resembling Teasel.

Dipterigius, dipterus, with two wings.

Dipterocarpaceae, plants of the Wood-oil, *Dipterocarpus*, tribe.

Dippyrenus, with two seeds, kernels.

Disciformis, discoidalis, disc-like.

Discipes, with thick feet, base.

Discoideus, quoit-like, with a round thickened lamina.

Discolor, discolorus, of different colours, colouring.

Discretus, standing off, separated.

Disepalus, with two sepals.

Disermas, wavy.

Disjunctus, disjointed, disconnected, separated.

Dispar, in uneven pairs.

Dispermus, with two seeds.

Dispersus, scattered in all directions, spread (as of seed).

Dissectus, cut-up, cut into many segments.

Dissidens, toothed in an irregular, abnormal manner.

Disiliens, bursting open with elastic force (of seed vessel).

Dissimilis, unlike, dissimilar.

Dissitiflorus, flowering sparsely, or far apart.

Dissomorphus, of double form.

Dissospermus, with double seeds.

Distachyus, -stachys, with two spikes or ears.

Distans, far apart, straggly.

Distentus, spread, extended.

Distichanthus, flowering in two rows (as the florets of grasses).

Distichophyllus, with leaves in two rows.

Distichus, having two rows, arranged in two rows.

Distinctus, distinct, separate, not united.

Distomus, double mouthed, or with two openings.

Distortus, distorted, twisted.

Distractilis, widely apart, as the antherlobes in Sages.

Distylus, with two pistils.

Ditissimus, plenteous, ample.

Diureticus, promoting the discharge of urine. [time.

Diurnus, day loving, flowing in the day.

Diutinus, diuturnus, long flowering.

Divaricatus, widely spreading apart.

Divergens, spreading in different directions.

Diversidens, unevenly toothed, with differing teeth.

Diversiflorus, with flowers of more than one kind.

Diversifolius, with leaves of more than one kind.

Diversifrons, with differing foliage.

Dives, rich.
Divinus, divine.
Divissimus, finely divided.
Divississimus, extremely finely divided.
Divisus, parted, interrupted.
Divitissimus, very rich, most rich.
Divulsus, torn, pulled asunder.
Divus, divine.
Dodecagynia, having twelve pistils.
Dodecandrus, with twelve anthers or stamens.
Dodecapetalous, with twelve petals (or less than twenty).
Dodrantalis, **dodrantarius**, a span long (9 inches).
Dolabratus, axe or hatchet shaped.
Dolabriformis, plain shaped.
Dolabripetalus, with hatchet-shaped petals.
Doleiformis, barrel-shaped.
Dolens, mournful, doleful.
Dolichacanthus, dagger-pointed, with long thorns.
Dolichocarpus, bearing long fruit, pods.
Dolichocentrus, with long thorns.
Dolichoides, resembling Hyacinth-Bean, *Dolichos*.
Dolichostachyus, **-stachys**, with long spikes.
Dolomiticus, from the Dolomites, a part of the eastern Alps of Europe.
Dolosus, deceptive.
Domesticus, domestic, used in the home.
Domingensis, from San Domingo of the Bahama group.
Dominicensis, from St. Dominica in the West India Islands.
Donax, Reed, Distaff Cane, Great Reed, *Arundo Donax*.
Doratoxylon, Australian Spear-wood, *Acacia Doratoxylon*.
Dorcocerus, with Antelope horns.
Dormiens, dormant, sleeping.
Doronicoides, resembling Leopard's Bane.
Dorsalis, attached to the back, like a rib of a carpet or the sori on fern leaves.
Doryphorus, lance, spear-bearing.

Doryphyllus, with lance-shaped leaves.
Dovreensis, from Dovrefjeld, a mountain in Norway.
Dracaenoides, resembling Dragon's-blood tree or Dragon Tree, *Dracaena Draco*.
Draco, dragon.
Dracocephalus, with dragon's head (referring to flowers).
Draconopterus, with dragon wings.
Dracunculus, Dragon-plant.
Drapetocoleus, with cloth-like sheath.
Drasticus, drastic, efficient.
Drepanocarpus, bearing sickle-shaped fruits, pods.
Drepanoides, sickle like.
Drepanolobus, with sickle-like lobes.
Drepanophyllus, with sickle-like leaves.
Drepanopterus, with sickle-like wings.
Drepanum, sickle.
Droebacensis, from Dröbak a seaport in Norway.
Droseraceae, plants of the Sun-dew, *Drosera*, tribe.
Drupaceus, Olive-like, stone-fruit like (with the kernel enclosed in pulp).
Drupeola, a diminutive stone fruit.
Drymies, **drymeius**, Oak forest loving.
Dryophilus, Oak loving.
Dschungarius, from Dechunga in China.
Dubius, doubtful, uncertain.
Duinensis, from Duino in the Bay of Triest.
Dulcamarus, bitter-sweet.
Dulcis, sweet, or any taste not acrid.
Dumalis, growing under bushes.
Dumetorum, thicket-like, bushy, growing into a thicket.
Dumosus, bushy, of shrubby aspect.
Dumulosus, small bush like.
Duodeni, growing in twelves.
Duplex, double.
Duplicato-serratus, with double saw edge.
Duplicatus, doubled, or folded, twin.
Duracinus, with grizzly, hard berries.
Durangensis, from Durango in Mexico.
Dureus, **durius**, hardened, woody.
Duriusculus, inclined to be hard, grizzly.

Durus, hard.

Dysanthus, with hair flowers, like Snake Gourd *Trichosanthes*.

Dysentericus pertaining to dysentery.

Ebenacanthus, having black thorns.

Ebenaceae, plants of the Ebony or Or-mander-wood, *Diospyros Ebenaster*, tribe.

Ebeneus, ebony black.

Ebeninus, ebony-like.

Ebenoides, resembling the Ebony tree.

Eborinus, ivory-like, ivory-white.

Ebracteatus, destitute of bracts.

Ebracteolatus, destitute of bractlets or small bracts.

Ebulifolius, with leaves like Dane-Wort, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

Eburneus, eburneolus, eburnus, ivory-white.

Ecalcaratus, spurless.

Ecaudal, without tail or similar appendage.

Echidna, adder, viper.

Echinaceus, prickly like a hedgehog.

Echinatus, set with prickles or spines (echinus, a hedgehog, or a prickle).

Echinocactoides, resembling Hedgehog-Cactus.

Echinocarpus, bearing prickly fruit.

Echinocephalus, bearing prickly heads.

Echinoformis, in the form of a hedgehog.

Echinoides, hedgehog-like.

Echinopodus, with prickly or thorny stem.

Echinospermus, bearing hedgehog-like seeds.

Echinosporus, with prickly spores or seeds.

Echinulatus, beset with diminutive prickles.

Echioides, resembling Viper's-Bugloss, *Echium*.

Echitoides, resembling Drooping Savannah-flower, *Echites nutans*.

Ecorticatus, destitute of bark.

Edentulus, toothless, of leaves with smooth edge.

Edulis, eatable.

Effiguratus, figured, ornamental.

Effusus, pouring forth, loosely spreading.

Efoliolatus, without leaf-like scales.

Eglandulosus, destitute of glands.

Egrannulose, without granules.

Egregius, extraordinary, eminent.

Elachoglossus, having small tongues.

Elachophyllus, having small leaves.

Elaeagnaceae, plants of the Oleaster tribe.

Elaeagnoides, resembling olive, *Oleaster*.

Elaeodes, olive colour.

Elaphines, tawny or fulvous.

Elasticus, yielding indiarubber.

Elatarius, shooting with elastic filament (when spreading seeds).

Elatinaceae, plants of the Water-wort, *Elatine*, tribe.

Elatior, higher, very lofty.

Elatostemmoides, resembling pine writhes.

Elatius, exalted, tall, lofty, stately.

Elbrusensis, from Mount Elbrus in Northern Persia.

Electracanthus, with amber-like thorns.

Electrinus, amber coloured.

Elegans, graceful, neat, nice.

Elegantissimus, exquisitely fine or nice.

Elegantulus, extra graceful or neat.

Elephanticeps, with elephant's head.

Elephantidens, elephantidens, ivory-toothed.

Elephantinus, thick skinned.

Elephantipes, elephant footed, thick stemmed.

Eleutherantherous, having distinct anthers (not united).

Eleutheroceous, with free and distinct kernels or berries.

Eleutheropetalus, having distinct free petals.

Eleutherophlebus, having free distinct nerves or veins.

Eleutherophyllous, having free, separate leaves.

Elevatus, elevated, raised.

Ellipsoideus, -dalis, elliptic, elliptical.
Ellipticus, shaped like an ellipse.
Elocularis, without *loculi*, i.e. without partitions.
Elodes, bog loving.
Elongatus, lengthened, drawn out, extended.
Eluterius, elutus, washed out, sapless.
Elymaiticus, from Elmais (the Elam of the Bible) east of Palestine.
Elytroides, with covering resembling the wing cases of a beetle.
Elytrophyllus, with leaves resembling the wing cases of a beetle.
Emarcidus, wilted, withered.
Emarginatus, having a notch cut out, usually at the apex of a leaf.
Emendatus, improved.
Emergens, standing up above its surroundings (of capsules).
Emersus, raised above the water level.
Emerus, domesticated, cultivated.
Emeticus, with emetic effect, causing vomiting.
Eminens, conspicuous, distinguished.
Emodi, Emodus, from the Himalaya Mountains.
Empetraceae, plants of the black-berried Heath or Crane-berry, *Empetrum* tribe.
Empetroides, resembling black-berried Heath or Crane-berry.
Emphysematosus, bladdery.
Emulsus, milky (like the almond).
Enatus, grown out, projecting from the surface.
Endecagynous, having eleven pistils.
Endecandrous, having eleven stamens.
Endecaphyllus, eleven leaved, or with leaves of eleven divisions.
Endemius, native, local, confined to certain localities.
Endivia, Endive.
Endogenus, growing within another body, internal growth as Palms and grasses.
Endorrhizus, (Monocotyledonous) when in germination the root gives rise to secondary rootlets.

Enervis, -ius, nerve or veinless, or apparently so.
Enneagonus, having nine sides.
Enneagynous, having nine pistils.
Enneandrous, having nine stamens.
Enneapetalus, having nine petals.
Enneaphyllus, with nine leaves, or with leaves having nine divisions.
Enneasepalous, having nine sepals.
Enneaspermous, having nine seeds.
Enodis, without knots or nodes.
Ensatus, sword-shaped, as the leaves of Iris.
Ensiferus, sword bearing.
Ensifolius, with sword-like leaves.
Ensiformis, sword-shaped.
Ensigerus, sword-bearing.
Entomophyllus, -philous, with flowers fertilized by insects.
Enterianus, from Entro-Rio in the Argentine.
Epacridaceae, plants of the *Epacris*, Australian Heath, tribe.
Epacroides, resembling Australian Heath, *Epacris*.
Ephedroides, plants resembling Sea Grape, *Ephedra distachya*.
Ephemerus, lasting one day only.
Epichnous, superficially covered with wool.
Epigeus, epigeus, growing above ground.
Epiglottis, superficially covered with tongues, multi-tongued.
Epigynus, growing on the pistil, apparently above the ovary.
Epilinum, dodder, a parasite growing on flax.
Epilobioides, resembling Willow-herb, *Epilobium*.
Epinatans, floating on top.
Epipetalus, borne upon the petals (usually applied to stamens).
Epiphyllus, growing on leaves of other plants.
Epiphytus, plants which grow on other plants but not parasitically like some orchids.
Epipallus, with bare top.

Epipterus, bearing winged fruits.
Epirhizous, growing as a parasite on roots.
Epiroticus, from Epirus (ancient geography) part of the Balkan Peninsula.
Episcopalis, pertaining to bishops.
Epithymum, growing as a parasite on thyme.
Epixparhyngius, with golden upper side.
Epicatus, not plaited or folded.
Equestris, -re, -ar, pertaining to horsemanship.
Equilateralis, equal-sided.
Equisetaceae, plants of the *Equisetum* Horse-tail or Joint-Grass tribe.
Equisetifolius, with leaves like Horse-tail or Joint-Grass.
Equisetinus, equisetiformis, resembling Horse-tail or Joint-Grass.
Equitans, riding, folding over as if astride.
Eranthemus, flowering early.
Erectusculus, nearly perpendicular.
Erectus, upright, perpendicular.
Eremiticus, of hermit habit.
Eremocarpus, with single fruit.
Eremophilus, desert loving.
Eriacanthus, having woolly thorns.
Eriadenius, with woolly veins, nerves.
Eriantherus, having woolly anthers.
Erianthus, bearing woolly flowers.
Eriaceae, plants of the *Erica* Heather tribe.
Ericaeus, ericetorum, peat or heath loving.
Ericoides, resembling heather, *Erica*.
Eriaceus, prickly or hedgehog-like.
Erinoides, resembling liver-balsam, *Erinus*.
Eriobasis, with woolly foot-stalk.
Erioblastus, with woolly shoots or sprouts.
Eriobotrys, -botrys, having woolly racemes.
Eriocalyx, -calycus, with woolly calyx.
Eriocarpus, bearing woolly fruits.
Eriocaulaceae, plants of the Pine-wort, *Eriocaulon*, tribe.

Eriocaulis, with woolly stalks.
Eriocladus, having woolly twigs.
Eriogonus, having woolly edge or border.
Erionotus, with woolly markings.
Eriophorus, wool-bearing, densely cottony.
Eriophyllus, having woolly leaves.
Eriopterus, with woolly wings.
Eriopus,
Eriorhabdus, -on } having woolly stalks.
Eriosphaerus, bearing woolly balls.
Eriostachys, -stachys, having woolly spikes.
Eriostemus, with woolly stamens.
Ermineus, of the colour of ermine, white with yellow shading.
Erophilus, spring loving.
Erostratus, erostis, beakless.
Erosus, as though bitten or gnawed off.
Erraticus, wild, strange.
Erucescens, pale red, turning red.
Eruciformis, tendril-like.
Erumpens, breaking through, prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis.
Eryngioides, resembling Sea-Holly, *Eryngium*.
Erythraeus, with reddish tinge.
Erythranthus, bearing red flowers.
Erythreus, from Erythraea in Abyssinia.
Erythrinus, coral-red.
Erythrocarpus, bearing red fruit.
Erythrocaulis, having red stalk.
Erythrocephalus, bearing red heads.
Erythrochaetus, having red bristles.
Erythrococcus, bearing red berries.
Erythrocoleus, having red sheath.
Erythrocomos, having red hairs.
Erythrocorys, having a red hood, helmeted.
Erythrodanum, -us, with red roots (Madder).
Erythrolepis, having a red membrane scale.
Erythrophyllus, having red leaves.
Erythropodus, erythropus, with red stem, or base.
Erythrosepalus, having red sepals.
Erythrosorus, in red patches.
Erythrospermus, bearing red seeds.

Erythrostachys, -stachys, with red spikes.

Erythrotrichus, having red hairs.

Erythroxylaceae, plants of the Guinea Red-wood tribe.

Escharoides, scurfy, scabby.

Esculentus, eatable, fit for human food.

Esculus, Italian Oak, *Quercus esculus*.

Esnius, not growing in shade.

Essequibensis, from Essequibo in British Guiana.

Esulus, eatable (for the hungry).

Etiolatus, drawn or deprived of colour by absence of light.

Etruscus, from the ancient Etruria, now Tuscany.

Eu, true, used in compound words, as euacrantho—truly terminal.

Euboens, from the island Euboea in Greece.

Eucalyptoides, resembling *Eucalyptus* or Gum Tree.

Euchlorus, dark green.

Euclostus, friable, brittle.

Euganeus, from Padua in Italy.

Euglossus, with beautiful tongues.

Eumorphus, of beautiful or true form.

Euneurus, with beautiful nerves or veins.

Euoplus, good looking, beautiful.

Euphlebius, with beautiful veins.

Euphorbiaceae, plants of the Spurge, *Euphorbia*, tribe.

Euphorbioides, resembling Spurge.

Euphrasioides, resembling Eyebright, *Euphrasia*.

Euphraticus, from the banks of the river Euphrates in Asiatic Turkey.

Euphyllus, with beautiful leaves, or with true leaves, foliage leaves.

Europaeus, from Europe.

Euryandrus, with broad anthers.

Eurycheilus, having broad lips.

Eurycladus, with broad boughs.

Eurynotus, having broad borders or margin (of leaves).

Eurypterus, with broad wings.

Eusorus, in fine variety.

Eustachys, -stachys, with beautiful spikes.

Evacinus, resembling everlasting Cotton-Rose, *Evax*.

Evanescent, disappearing, soon vanishing, lasting only a short time.

Evectus, swollen, inflated.

Evernius, well growing, or resembling *Evernia*.

Eversus, overthrown, turned inside out, protrusion of organs.

Evitatus, avoiding, not having oil cells, as in the fruit of umbelliferae.

Evolutus, unrolled, turned back.

Evolvens, unrolling.

Evonymoides, resembling *Evonymus*.

Exaltatus, erect, lofty, commanding.

Exanthemata, having blotches on leaves or petals.

Exaratus, brittle, inclined to splinter.

Exarticulatus, without joints.

Exasperatus, rough, with sharp or hard projections.

Excavatus, hollowed out, as though dug out.

Excellens, excellent, superb.

Excelsior, -us, raised, elevated above its surroundings.

Excelsus, high, elevated.

Excentricus, excluded, external or out of centre, one sided.

Excipuliformis, funnel shaped.

Excisus, cut out.

	{	(Excoriation, is the falling of	
Excoriatus , barked,			outer layer of terminal cells of glandular hairs.)
Excorticatus , skinned.			

Exrescens, growing unnaturally as a wart or other similar growth.

Excurrent, emptying, running out.

Exesus, eaten or consumed as with corrosion.

Exhibens, showing, present to view.

Exiguus, small, narrow, insignificant.

Exilis, thin, weak, meagre, lank and straight.

Eximius, excellent for size or beauty.
Exogenus, growing externally, increasing by layers (as stems of trees).
Exoletus, antiquated, old, out of date.
Exoniensis, from Exeter, in Devonshire, England.
Exorrhizus, with outside roots (above ground).
Exosus, sapless, drained.
Exotiens, exotic, of foreign origin, opposite to indigenous.
Expallens, turning pale.
Expansus, expanded, spread, diffused, as a flower in full perfection.
Explanatus, spread out flat, distinctly visible.
Explodens, shooting out, exploding (of seeds and their receptacles).
Expulsus, with fruit which forcibly expel their seed.
Exquisitus, exquisite, larger or better coloured than usual.
Exscapus, without stalk or stem.
Exsculptus, with small depressions, as if gouged out or scooped out, as in the seeds of *Anchusa*, Sea-Bugloss.
Exsertus, protruding, projecting (of stamens beyond the corolla).
Exsiccatus, dried up.
Exstipulatus, without stipules.
 i.e. leaflike appendages at the base of leaves.
Exsuccus, destitute of sap.
Exsudans, oozing, sweating out.
Exsulcus, grooved.
Exurgens, erect, upright.
Extensus, stretched out, extended, spread.
Exterior, -us, outer, external, outward.
Exterus, being outside.
Extimus, on the extreme outside.
Extinctorius, quenching, extinguishing, destroying.
Extra-axillaris, beyond or out of the axil.
Extra-foliaceus, on under-side of leaves, or away from the leaves.
Extranus, strange, foreign, not essential.

Extremus, outermost, last.
Extorsus, turning outward, rising externally (applied to anthers).
Exul, exulatus, in exile.
Exungiculate, without a claw.
Exuviatus, casting its skin, peeling off or shedding scales.

Fabaceus, like a bean (*fabā*, a bean).
Fabarius, resembling broad bean.
Fabifolius, with leaves like the bean.
Fabiformis, of bean form.
Fagaceae, plants of the Beech, *Fagus*, tribe.
Fagifolius, with leaves like the Beech.
Fagineus, Beech-like.
Falcarius, **falcatus**, **falciformis**, sickle-shaped.
Falciculatus, **falcinellus**, resembling small sickle.
Falcifolius, with sickle-shaped leaves.
Falciformis, in form of a sickle.
Fallaciosus, fallax, spurious, not genuine.
Falsus, false, untrue, spurious.
Falx, sickle.
Familiaris, living, growing like a family together.
Farcatus, pithy, full of pith.
Fartus, farus (stuffed), solid, not hollow or tubular.
Farinaceus, abounding in flour.
Fariniferus, **farinifer**, flour yielding.
Farinosus, covered with a dusting of flour.
Farius, in rows, used in compound words as *Bi-farius*, in two rows.
Fasciarius, banded, band-shaped (*fascia*, a band).
Faciatus, ribboned, with coloured bands, or a monstrous perpendicular expansion of stems.
Fascicularis, **fasciculatus**, in close clusters or bundles.
Fasciculus, a close bundle or cluster of flowers, leaves, stems or roots.
Fastibilis, repulsive, disagreeable.
Fastidiosus, loathsome.
Fastigiatus, with parallel erect clustered branches (like the Lombardy Poplar).

Fastuosus, bountiful, stately.
Fatmensis, of Arabian origin (after Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed).
Fatuus, empty, barren, inspid.
Faucialis, mouth, throatlike (*fauces*, the throat).
Faucidens, having mouth with fangs.
Fauciflorus, bearing throat-like flowers.
Faustus, happy, fruitful.
Faveolatus, honey-combed (*favus*, honey-comb).
Favosulus, somewhat honey-combed.
Favosus, honey-combed.
Febrifugus, removing fever.
Februus, cleansing.
Fecundus, fruitful, fertile.
Feejeensis, from the Fiji Islands.
Felinus, pertaining to the cat.
Felix, lucky, happy.
Fellatensis, pertaining to the Fellata tribe in Central Africa.
Fellens, bitter as gall.
Felosmus, of offensive smell.
Femina, female.
Femineus, feminine, female, a flower having pistils but no stamens.
Fenestralis, with windows, having openings through a membrane.
Fenestratus, -alis, pierced with holes (as the septum of some Cruciferae, etc.)
Fennicus, from Finland.
Fer, **ferus**, to bear, used in compound words as *florifer*.
Ferax, fruitful.
Fernandesianus, from the island Juan Fernandez, in the Pacific Ocean.
Ferox, strongly fortified with thorns or spines.
Ferrens, as firm as iron.
Ferrugineus, rust coloured, brown.
Ferruminatus, rust like.
Fertilis, capable of bearing fruit abundantly.
Ferulaceus, resembling Fennel, *Ferula*.
Ferus, wild.
Fervens, glowing, incandescent, (of colour).
Festinus, speedy. hasty, quick.

Festivus, festive, gay.
Festucine, straw-coloured (*festu*, a straw).
Festucaceus, resembling *Festuca* Grass, *Festuca*.
Festus, festive, pompous.
Fibra, a fine thread or filament.
Fibrilla, a diminutive thread or filament.
Fibrillosus, fibrosus, with fibre-like roots.
Fibuliformis, buckle-shaped (*fibula*, buckle).
Ficariifolius, with leaves like Great Pile wort, *Ficaria*.
Ficarioides, resembling Great Pile-wort.
Ficarius, fig-like.
Ficifolius, with leaves like the fig-tree, *Ficus*.
Ficoides, fig-like.
Ficulneus, pertaining to or hailing from the Fig tree.
Fidus, cleft, used in compound words like *trifidus*, three cleft.
Filamentaceus, like the stalk of an anther.
Filamentosus, thread-like, fibry, formed of filaments or fibres.
Filaris, thread, string-like (*filum*, thread).
Filicaulis, with thread-like stalk.
Filices, ferns.
Filicifolius, with leaves like fern fronds.
Filicinus, filiciformis, fern-like.
Fillicoid, fern-like.
Fillicula, a small fern.
Filiferus, bearing threads.
Filifolius, with thread-like leaves.
Filiformis, shaped like threads.
Filipendulus, jointed by threads, or hanging by a thread.
Filipes, filopes, with thread-like stems.
Filose, terminating in a thread.
Fimbriatus, with fringed margin (*fimbria*, fringe).
Fimbrilliferous, with many little fringes.
Fimbrillate, minutely fringed.
Finitimus, limited, confined.
Finmarchicus, from Finmarken, a Swedish province.
Firmandus, firm.
Firmatus, fixed on.

Firmifolius, with hard, firm leaves.

Firmus, firm, hard.

Fiscellarius, drawn together.

Fissidens, with cleft tooth.

Fissifolius, having cleft leaves.

Fissirostris, with cleft beak.

Fissuratus, cleft, split.

Fissus, with split or cleft parting.

Fistula, pipe or tube.

Fistulosus, -ious, tubular, hollow throughout as the leaf of an onion, or full of holes.

Flabellatus, fan-shaped, wedge-shaped.

Flabellifolius, with fan-like leaves.

Flabelliformis, of fan shape.

Flabellinerved, -vous, with radiate veins or nerves.

Flabellulatus, like a small fan.

Flabellum, fan.

Flabellus, fan-like.

Flaccidus, flaccus, limp, withered, flabby.

Flacourtiaceae, plants of Indian Plum tree, *Flacourtia*, tribe.

Fladnizensis, from the Fladnitz Alps.

Flagellariaceae, plants of the Wild Rattan, *Flagellaria*, tribe.

Flagellaris, having creeping sarmenta (runners like strawberry).

Flagellatus, provided with whip-like runners.

Flagelliformis, flagriformis, resembling a runner or tendril, lash or whip-like, tapering and supple.

Flammeus, flammiteris, of flame colour, bright red.

Flammulus, burning.

Flavens, flavescens, yellowish.

Flavidus, pale yellow, somewhat yellow.

Flavicomus, with yellow tuft or crest.

Flavipes, with yellow (feet) base.

Flavirostris, with yellow beak.

Flavispinus, having yellow thorns.

Flavo-punctatus, with yellow dots.

Flavo-virens, yellowish green.

Flavus, pure yellow.

Flexicaulis, with bent stalk (*flexus*, bent).

Flexifolius, with bent leaves.

Flexilis, flexible, whip-like.

Flexipes, curved footed, with bent foot-stalk.

Flexispinus, having bent thorns.

Flexuosus, bent alternately to right and left, like the path of a snake.

Flexus, bent, twisted.

Floccidus, floccigerus, bearing wool.

Floccose, floccosus, woolly, with locks of soft hair (*floccus*, a lock of wool).

Flocculosus, with small woolly curls.

Florentinus, from Florence in Italy.

Flore pleno, double flower.

Floribus, flowering fully, profusely.

Floribundus, flowering abundantly.

Floridanus, from Florida, U.S.A.

Floridus, flowering richly.

Floriferus, florifer, florigerus, bearing flowers.

Florulentus, bearing small flowers.

Flos, flower, bloom.

Flosculosus, bearing small flowers or florets with tubular flowers.

Fluctuans, wavy.

Fluitans, floating.

Fluminalis, flumineus, growing in running water. (Brazil.

Fluminensis, from Rio de Janeiro in Fluvialis, fluviatilis, fluviaticus, growing in running water.

Fœcundus, fec-, bearing fruit.

Fœniculacens, resembling Fennel, *Fœniculum*.

Fœninus, fœninus, of hay-colour, dull bluish-green.

Fœtens, fœtidus, evil smelling.

Fœtidissimus, of very evil odour or stench.

Foliaceus, having the texture or shape of a leaf, as the branches of *Xylophylla*.

Foliaris, leafy or leaf-like.

Foliatus, foliosus, clothed with leaves.

Foliolamus, growing from the end of a leaf.

Foliolatus, clothed with leaflets.

Foliolosus, thickly or profusely leaved.

Foliolum, folium, single leaflets of a compound leaf.

Foliosus, well covered with foliage.
Follicularis, bearing small bags, or a whorl of small bags (follicles) with bag-fruit.
Fomentarius, touch-wood, or tinder-like.
Fomes, touch-wood, tinder.
Fontanus, spring-loving, growing near springs.
Fontigenus, growing in springs.
Fontinalis, found in springs (like a genus of aquatic moss).
Forcipatus, forked like pincers.
Forficatus, scissor shaped.
Formosanus, formosianus, from the island Formosa in the China Sea.
Formosissimus, extra beautiful.
Formosus, beautiful.
Fornicatus, helmet shaped or arched as the scales on certain flowers.
Fortunatus, fortunate, happy.
Fossulatus, with small grooves.
Fovearis, groove-like or with a depression, as in the upper surface of the leaf-base in *Isotles*.
Foveatus, foveosus, depressed, grooved.
Foveolatus, having small depression or groove.
Fracti-serialis, in intermittent rows.
Fractus, broken, severed.
Fragarioides, resembling Strawberry, *Fragaria*.
Fragifer, fragiferus, bearing strawberries.
Fragilifolius, with brittle, fragile leaves.
Fragilis, fragile, brittle.
Fragrans, fragrant, of pleasant odour.
Fragrantissimus, extra fragrant.
Franciscus, from the river San Francisco in Brazil.
Frankofurtensis, from Frankfurt in Germany.
Franconicus, of Frankish origin (Franconia the major [part of western Europe]).
Frangulifolius, with leaves like the black alder, *Rhamnus frangula*.
Frangulus, brittle.
Frankeniaceae, plants of the Sea-Heath, "*Frankenia*, tribe.

Fraternus, brotherly, companionable.
Fraudulentus, fraudulent, deceptive.
Fraxineus, resembling *Fraxinus*, Ash.
Fraxinifolius with Ash-like leaves.
Friburgensis, from Freiburg.
Frigidus, cold, frosty.
Fritillarius, checkered.
FronDESCENS, converting petals or sepals into leaves.
Frondiformis, resembling a leafy moss, *Muscus frondosus*.
Frondosus, covered with foliage.
Frons, frond, the foliage of ferns and palms, also leafy twigs.
Fructifer, -iferus, bearing fruit.
Fructificans, } bearing fruit.
Fructigenus, }
Fructuarius, fructuosus, fruitful.
Fructus, fruit.
FruMENTACEUS, rich in flour, grain yielding, or grain-like.
Frustraneus, misleading, unsuccessful.
Frustulatus, separated into fragments.
Frutescens, shrubby, shrub-like.
Frutex, shrub, bush.
Fruticans, shrub, bush-like.
Fruticohybridus, hybrid bush or shrub.
Fruticosus, shrubby, bushy.
Fruticulosus, in form of a small bush.
Fucatophyllus, with stained, coloured leaves.
Fucatus, stained, dyed, coloured.
Fuchsioides, resembling fuchsia.
Fuciflorus, with flower resembling bumble-bee (as *Orehis fuciflora*).
Fuciformis, bumble-bee like.
Fucoides, resembling *Fucus*, a genus of seaweed.
Fugacious, falling off or fading early.
Fugax, fugitive, fleeting.
Fulcidus, fulcratus, supported with accessory organs as with stilt-like roots above ground.
Fulgens, shining, glowing.
Fulgidus, radiant, shining.
Fuliginous, fuliginosus, brownish black, soot-like.
Fullonum, used for carding wool.

Fulvipilis, with yellowish-brown hairs.
Fulvispinus, having yellowish-brown thorns.
Fulvovus, yellowish-brown.
Fulvus, reddish-brown, tawny.
Fumanus, smoky.
Fumariifolius, with leaves like *Fumitory*, *Fumaria*.
Fumarioides, resembling *Fumitory*.
Fumatus, smoking, or apparently so.
Fumeus, fumigatus, of the colour of smoke.
Fumosus, smoky, sooty.
Funalis, cord, string, or rope like as the roots of *Pandanus*.
Funarius, as if turned in a lathe.
Funeris, ornamenting graves, grown on graves.
Funereus, funestus, ominous, lamentable.
Fungi, fungus (Mushroom, toadstool, mould, etc.).
Fungiformis, fungilliformis, mushroom-shaped.
Fungosus, resembling fungus in texture and form.
Funicularis, funiculatus, like string, cord or rope (as some roots).
Funifer, funiferus, bearing string or rope-like organs.
Funiformis, string or skein like.
Furcatus, forked, with prong-like terminal lobes.
Furcellatus, diminutively forked.
Furfuraceus, scurfy, covered with loose branny scales.
Furians, wild, violent.
Furvus, dull, black, swarthy.
Fuscatus, browned, tanned.
Fuscellus, somewhat dusky.
Fuscescens, turning brown, somewhat brown.
Fuscipes, with brown stalk.
Fusco-ater, -atra -atrum, brownish-black.
Fusco-luteus, brownish-yellow.
Fuscus, brown.
Fusiformis, carrot-shaped or tapering at both ends.

Fusipes, with carrot-like base.
Fusus, creeping or spreading on the ground (used in compound words).
Gabonensis, from the river estuary Gabun or Gaboon on the West Coast of Africa.
Galacifolia, with showy leaves.
Galactodendron, Cow or Milk-tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron*.
Galanga, *Galanthus*, Snowdrop.
Galanthoides, resembling Snowdrop.
Galapageus, from the Galapagos group of islands in the Pacific Ocean.
Galbaniferus, yielding Galbanus gum.
Galbanus, galbinus, greenish-brown.
Galeatus, wearing a helmet, as the flowers of *Aconit*.
Galeobdolon, yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, *Lamium Galeobdolon*.
Galericulatus, with small helmet, cap or hood.
Galericulum, the small cap or helmet.
Galilaeus, from Galilee, a province of Palestine.
Galioides, resembling Bedstraw, *Galium*.
Gallicus, gallus, of French origin (*Gallia*; Gaul).
Gamalensis, from Gamala, a village in Palestine.
Gambosus, hoof-shaped.
Gamocarpus, bearing united, multiple, fruits (grown together).
Gamopetalus, with united petals.
Gamophyllus, having leaves united, forming a perianth.
Gamosepalus, with sepals united into one.
Gandavensis, from Gent or Ghent in Belgium.
Gangeticus, from the river Ganges in India.
Ganophloeus, having scaly bark.
Gardenioides, resembling *Gardenia*.
Garganicus, from Gargano, the ancient Garganus in Apulia, Italy.

Gargarius, from Mount Gargarus in Asia Minor.

Gariopinus, *garipensis*, from the Orange River, South Africa.

Garrexianus, from *Garessia* in the Italian province Ouneo.

Gastropus, (belly footed), with the stem creeping on the ground.

Geanthus, bearing flowers on the ground.

Gelatinosus, plants consisting of or resembling jelly, albumen-like bodies.

Gelidus, ice-like, congealed.

Gemellus, bearing twin flowers.

Geminarius, } in pairs, binate.

Geminatus, }

Geminiflorus, flowering in pairs.

Geminispinus, with thorns in pairs.

Geminus, double.

Gemmatus, bud-like (*Gemma* = a leaf bud).

Gemmiferus, bearing leaf buds.

Gemmulosus, with minute buds (as with mosses).

Gemonensis, from *Gemona*, province Udine, Italy.

Genevensis, *genavensis*, from Geneva, in Switzerland.

Genianthus, with bearded flowers.

Geniculatus with bent knees, abruptly bent like a knee, or with joints.

Genistifolius, with *Genista*-like leaves.

Genistoides, *Genista*-like.

Gentianaceae, plants of the *Gentian* tribe.

Gentianoides, resembling *Gentiana*, *Gentian*.

Gentilis, noble, exalted, or belonging to a class.

Genuflexus, bent like a knee.

Genuinus, genuine, natural, true to type.

Genus, a group consisting of a number of species of common character.

Goides, resembling *Avena*, *Geum*.

Georgicus, from Georgia or *Grusia* in Transcaucasia, Russia.

Geranioides, resembling *Crane's-bill*, *Geranium*.

Germanicus, of German origin.

Germinans, germinating, sprouting, sending forth buds.

Gesneraceae, plants of the *Gesnera* tribe, or verticillate, whorled.

Gesneriflorus, bearing *Gesnera*-like flowers.

Gibberosus, with small hump.

Gibbiflorus, with humped flower.

Gibbosus, humped at the base like the flower of *Snapdragon*.

Gibbulosus, having a small hump or tubercle.

Gibbus, humped, hunch-backed.

Gibraltaricus, from Gibraltar.

Giganteus, gigantic, unusually high, higher than the type.

Gigas, giant.

Gilanicus, from Gilan in Persia.

Giliadensis, from Gilhead in Arabia.

Gilvus, dull yellow, brown-yellow.

Gingglumes, resembling a hinge.

Gissensis, from Glessen in Germany.

Glaber, -bra, -brum, smooth, bare.

Glaberrimus, very smooth, bare.

Glabratus, glabellus, destitute of pubescence, hairless.

Glabrescens, becoming hairless or slightly so.

Glabriflorus, with smooth hairless flowers.

Glabrior, -us, somewhat smooth or slightly hairy.

Glabriusculus, nearly hairless, glabrous.

Glacialis, growing in the snow region.

Gladiatus, sword shaped.

Gladiifolius, with sword-like leaves.

Glandiferus, bearing glands.

Glandulaceus, resembling a gland.

Glanduliferous, *glanduligerus*, bearing small glands.

Glanduloso-pilosus, with glandular hairs.

Glandulosus, glandular, having glands or glandular cells.

Glareosus, *glareosus*, frequenting gravel or sand.

Gibbose
= more
convex
in one
place
than
another.

Glastifolius, having leaves like *Dyers-Woad*, *Isatis*.

Glaucacanthus, having glaucous thorns.

Glaucescens, somewhat glaucous, covered with a grey bloom, of sea-blue, grey or lavender colour.

Glaucidifolius, with leaves like Salt-wort or Sea Milkwort, *Glaux*.

Glaucifolius, with leaves of a grey-lavender colour.

Glaucifolius, with leaves like Horned Poppy, *Glaucium*.

Glaucinus, with a grey-blue shine.

Glaucistipes, having grey-blue stems.

Glaucoides, grey-blue, sea-blue.

Glaucophyllus, with grey-blue leaves.

Glaucopsis, having grey-blue eyes.

Glaucopus, with grey-blue stem or stalk.

Glaucus, grey-blue, sea-blue, or lavender.

Glebarius, having slight swellings (as on thallus of Lichens) (*gleba*, a clod).

Glebulous, in clod-like masses.

Glechomoides, resembling Ground-Ivy or Hedge-Maids, *Glechoma*.

Glechonophyllus, with soft leaves.

Gleicheniaceae, plants of the Lung-wort tribe of ferns.

Globatus, globular, ball shaped.

Globicarpus, bearing globular fruits.

Globifer, globiferous, ball or globe bearing.

Globosus, ball-like, nearly spherical.

Globulariaceae, plants of the Globe Daisy, *Globularia*, tribe.

Globularifolius, with leaves like the Globe Daisy, *Globularia*.

Globularis, globe, ball-shaped.

Globulifer, globuliferous, bearing small globes (buds).

Globulosus, in form of small balls.

Glochidiatus, barbed on one or both sides as some awns.

Glomeratus, club-shaped, clustered into a head.

Glomuliferus, in the form of a small club, bearing small clusters of flowers.

Gloriosus, glorious, noble, splendid.

Glossocerus, having tongues or horns.

Glossoides, shaped like a tongue.

Glottianus, from Glasgow in Scotland.

Gloxiniiflorus, bearing *Gloxinia*-like flowers.

Gluma, the husk or chaffy bract-like scales of corn grasses and sedges.

Glumaceus, having chaff-like bracts (glume in grasses and sedges).

Glutinarus, gluey, tenacious.

Glutinosus, covered with sticky exudation.

Glycycaryus, sweet-nutty.

Glycyosmus, sweet-scented.

Glycyphyllus, having sweet leaves.

Glycyrrhizus, with sweet roots.

Glyptocarpus, bearing fruit with ornamental grooves or flutings.

Glyptodon, -todontus, having fluted or grooved teeth.

Gnaphalioides, resembling Cudweed, *Gnaphalium*.

Gnetaceae, plants of the *Gnetum* tribe (including *Ephedra* and *Welwitschia*).

Gobicus, from the desert Gobi in Eastern Asia.

Gogoensis, from Gogo or Ghaogo in the Western Sudan.

Gomphocarpus, bearing club-like fruit.

Gompholobium, bearing club-like pods.

Gomphospermus, bearing club-like seeds or pores.

Gomphrenoides, resembling Globe Amaranth, *Gomphrena*.

Gonacanthus, having knee-shaped thorns (*gonu*, knee).

Gonatodes, knee-shaped.

Gongylocarpus, bearing round knob-like fruit (as also in thallus of Lichens).

Gongyloides, with round deciduous body, as in some sea-weeds.

Gonilocalyx, -calycous, having many sided or fluted calyx. [stalk.

Goniocephalus, with many sided or fluted

Goniodacanthus, with many sided or fluted thorns.

Gonocladus, having many sided boughs.

Gonophyllus, having many angled leaves.

Gonespermus, bearing many sided seeds or spores.

Goodeniaceae, plants of the *Goodenia* tribe (after Dr. Sam. Goodenough).
Goramensis, from the Isle of Goram in the Malay Archipelago.
Gorgonensis, from the Isle of Gorgona, Central America.
Gorgoneus, from the Isle of Gorgona in Italy, province Livorno.
Gorgonias, Medusa-like (a head having serpents for hair).
Gossypinus, resembling Cotton-tree, *Gossypium*.
Gracilentus, slender, willowy (*gracilis*, slender).
Gracilescens, tapering to a point.
Gracilifolius, with slender leaves.
Gracilis, slender, gracefully alight in form.
Gracillimus, very slender.
Gradatus, graduated step by step as to form or colour.
Græcus, of Greek origin.
Gramineæ, plants of the *Graminis*, grass tribe. [grain.
Gramineus, grass-like, or relating to
Graminifolius, with grass-like leaves.
Graminoides, resembling grasses.
Grammatosorus, with pustules (of ferns) in rows, resembling writing.
Grammicus, as if written in lines, marked as though inscribed.
Grammopodius, having a striped stem.
Grammosepalus, having sepals or leaves with markings resembling writing.
Gramopetalus, see *Gamopetalus*.
Gramosepalus, see *Gamosepalus*.
Gramuntius, from Gramont Montpellier.
Granatensis, from Granada in Southern Spain.
Granatinus, pale scarlet.
Granatus, filled with kernels.
Grandiceps, large headed (of flowers or fruit).
Grandicornis, with large horns.
Grandidens, **grandidentatus**, having large teeth.
Grandiflorus, -flora, with flowers larger than the normal.

Grandifolius, -folia, with leaves larger than the normal.
Grandis, large, big.
Graniferus, grain-bearing.
Graniticus, granite-loving (as some Lichens).
Granularis, **granulatus**, **granulosus**, granular, composed of grains, or divided into small knots or tubercles, as the roots of some *Saxifraga*.
Gratioloides, resembling Golden-pert, *Gratiola*.
Gratissimus, very agreeable or pleasant.
Gratus, agreeable or pleasant.
Graveolens, of strong or rank odour.
Gravidus, pregnant, swelled or full.
Gregalis, **gregarius**, companionable, belonging to a flock or growing together in company, but not matted.
Grisæus, **grisellus**, **griscolus**, perle-grey, somewhat greyish.
Grisophyllus, grey leaved.
Grivanus, from Griqualand, South Africa.
Groenlandicus, from Greenland.
Grona, groove, channel.
Grossularioides, resembling Gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*.
Grossularius, resembling small unripe figs.
Grossus, big, thick, coarse.
Gruinalis, shaped like the bill of a crane.
Gruinus, resembling crane's bill.
Grumosus, **grumose**, knobby, full of knobs, or divided into little clusters of grains.
Guadelupensis, from Guadeloupe, one of the West Indian Islands.
Guanchicus, from the Canary Islands.
Guatemalensis, from Guatemala, Central America.
Guestphalicus, from Westphalia in Germany.
Guianensis, from Guiana in South America.
Guineensis, from the coast of Guinea, West Africa.
Gummiferus, yielding gum or rubber.
Gummosis, yielding gum in excess.
Gummosus, gum or rubber-like.

Guttatus, dotted or spotted, as by drops.
Guttifer, **guttiferus**, yielding gum, resin or dye.

Gymnanthus, bearing naked flowers, denude of calyx or corolla (*gymnos*, naked).

Gymnocarpus, bearing naked fruit, i.e. where the perianth does not adhere to the fruit.

Gymnocladus, with naked twigs.

Gymnocomus, with bare, naked top (bald).

Gymnogrammoides, resembling Rue-leaved fern, *Gymnogramme*.

Gymnopus, with bare, naked stalks.

Gymnorrhizus, having bare, naked, exposed roots.

Gymnospermus, bearing naked seeds, i.e. not enclosed in any seed vessel, as with Conifers, etc.

Gymnosporus, with naked spores, without sporangium.

Gymnostomus, naked mouthed, destitute of teeth.

Gynacanthus, having pairs of thorns.

Gynandrus, combining both sexes, when the stamens are attached to the pistil, as in Orchids.

Gyzantherous, having the stamens converted into pistils.

Gypsophiloides, resembling *Gypsophila*.

Gyracanthus, having twisted thorns.

Gyrans, moving in a circle.

Gyrantherus, -ous, with stamens converted into pistils.

Gyratus, curved into a circle, or circular.

Gyroce, concentrically twisted and plaited backward and forward.

Gyrodexius, ring-shaped.

Haemanthoides, resembling blood-flower, *Haemanthus*.

Haemanthus, bearing blood-red flowers (*haimatos*, blood).

Haemastomus, having blood-red throat.

Haematanthus, bearing blood-red flowers.

Haematinus, of blood-red colour (the colouring matter of Logwood).

Haematocalyx, -calycus, having blood-red calyx.

Haematocarpus, bearing blood-red fruit.

Haematochilus, having blood-red lips.

Haematochrous, of blood-red colour.

Haematodes, blood-like.

Haematophyllus, having blood-red leaves.

Haematosignum, having blood-red scars.

Haemodoraceae, plants of the *Haemodorum* tribe.

Haftiensis, **havnensis**, from Copenhagen.

Haillensis, from Hailla in West Africa.

Hakifolius, with leaves like *Hakea*, the Wooden Cherry-tree of Australia.

Halensis, from Halle in Germany.

Halepensis, **halepicus**, from Aleppo (Halep) in Syria.

Halicacabus, resembling Winter-Cherry, *Physalis*.

Halicensis, from Galicia in Austria-Hungary.

Halimifolius, with leaves like *Halimus*.

Halonatus, having spotted border or margin.

Halophilus, salt-loving (see salt).

Halophyte, plants containing much salt, or growing in salt marshes.

Halteratus, with stalked corolla.

Hamamelidaceae, plants of the American Witch-Hazel, *Hamamelis*, tribe.

Hamatocanthus, having hook-like thorns.

Hamatus, hook shaped.

Hammoniacus, ammonia yielding, ammonia-like.

Hammoniensis, from Hamburg in Germany.

Hamosus, hooked, hook-shaped (*hamus* hook).

Hamulatus, **hamulosus**, beset with small hooks.

Hamuligerus, bearing small hooks.

Hapalanthus, bearing tender flowers.

Haplopetalous, having only one row or whorl of petals.

Haplostachyus, -stachys, bearing single flowering spike.

Haplostemonous, with only one whorl of stamens.

Harcynianus, from the Harz Mountains.

Harpeodes, harpoon-like, barbed.

Harpophyllus, with hook-like leaves.

Hassiacus, Hessian, from Hesse in Germany.

Hastatus, spear or halberd-like (*hasta*, spear).

Hastiferus, bearing spear or halberd.

Hastifolius, with spear or halberd-like leaves.

Hastilabius, with spear-like tips.

Hastilis, spear or lance-shaped.

Hastulatus, with small spears.

Haulm, halm, haum, the culm or stalk of grasses or corn.

Havanensis, hauanensis, from Havanna, Isle of Cuba.

Hawajensis, from the Hawaiian Islands.

Hebecalyx, -calycus, having blunt calyx lobes, sepals.

Hebecarpus, bearing fruit covered with downy pubescence.

Hebecladus, having down-covered twigs.

Hebelepis, having downy membrane scale.

Hebetatus, having dull, blunt or soft points (*hebes*, blunt).

Hebraicus, as if inscribed.

Hecatanthus, profusely flowering (with 100 flowers).

Hederaceus, ivy-like in habit or form (*Hedera*, Ivy).

Hederae, pertaining to Ivy, *Hedera*.

Hedrifolius, with ivy-like leaves.

Hedranophyllus, with firm or hard leaves.

Hedreanthus, flowering in bunches.

Hedyanthus, bearing sweet flowers.

Hedycarpus, bearing sweet fruit.

Hedysaroides, resembling Camel's-Thorn, *Hedysarum*.

Helenoides, resembling Sneezewort, *Helenium*.

Helianthemoides, resembling Sun-rose, *Helianthemum*.

Helianthoides, resembling Sunflower, *Helianthus*.

Helichrysoides, resembling Everlasting-flower, *Helichrysium*.

Heliciform, coiled like a snail's shell.

Heliconifolius, with leaves like false Plantain, *Heliconia*.

Helioscopius, turning towards the sun.

Helioiphobia, sun and light avoiding.

Heliotropioides, resembling Heliotrope, *Heliotropium*.

Helix, spiral, to turn round spirally as ivy.

Helix-cyme, a false raceme.

Helleborifolius, with leaves like Christmas rose, *Helleborus*.

Hellenicus, of Greek origin.

Helminthoid, worm-shaped, vermiform.

Helobious, growing in marshes.

Helophorus, bearing organs resembling nails.

Helveticus, helvetius, from Switzerland. **Helvoalus**, honey-coloured yellow, dun-colour.

Hemi, half, used in compound words, like *hemicarp*.

Hemiphloius, half covered with bark (*phloia*, bark).

Hemipterus, with half wings.

Hemisphaericus, in the form of half a globe.

Hemitrichus, half covered with hairs.

Hemitropus, half turned over or backward.

Hepaticae, plants of the Liver-wort, *Muscihepatici*, tribe.

Hepaticifolius, with leaves like Hepatica.

Hepaticus, liver-coloured, puce with a greenish hue.

Heptagynius, having seven pistils.

Heptagonus, **heptangulatus**, **heptangulosus**, **heptangulus**, seven sided.

Heptandrous, having seven stamens.

Heptangularis, -lare, -tangulus, seven cornered, sided.

Heptaphyllus, having seven leaves.

Heracleifolius, with leaves like Cow-paranip, *Heracleum*.

Heracleoticus, from Heraclea in Asia Minor.

Heratensis, from Herat in Afghanistan.
Herba, herb (the stem of which dies down every year).

Herbaceus, herb-like, with succulent stem.

Herbeohybridus, herbaceous-hybrid.

Hercynicus, hercynianus, from the Harz Mountains.

Hereroënsis, from Herer, East Africa.

Herinaceus, erinaceus, hedgehog-like.

Hermaphroditus, combining the two sexes, having pistil and stamen in the same flower.

Hermastius, completely closed.

Herpeticus, of creeping habit.

Herrenhausen, from Herrenhausen, near Hanover, in Germany.

Hesperidiflorus, with flowers like Sweet Rocket or Dame's Violet, *Hesperis*.

Hesperius, towards even, western.

Heteracanthus, bearing unequal thorns, or thorns of more than one kind.

Heteranthus, bearing unequal flowers, or flowers of more than one kind.

Heterocarpus, bearing fruits of more than one kind.

Heterocephalus, bearing two kinds of flower heads on the same plant, male and female.

Heterochaetus, having bristles of more than one kind.

Heterochromus, of more than one colour (as in compositae).

Heteroclitus, abnormal, irregular, curious, out of the ordinary.

Heterodon, -donus, with teeth of more than one kind.

Heterodromus colling in two opposite directions (opposite to antidromous).

Heteromallus, turning in different directions (said of leaves).

Heteromorphus, being of unusual form.

Heteronemus, bearing unequal filaments, or such of more than one kind.

Heteroneurus, with nerves or veins of more than one kind.

Heteropetalus, bearing petals of more than one kind.

Heterophyllus, bearing leaves of more than one kind.

Heteropterus, having wings of more than one kind.

Heterospermus, bearing seeds of more than one kind (as in Sea-Blite, *Suaeda*).

Heterostegius, on different planes.

Heterotaxy, with various arrangements.

Heterotomus, unevenly serrated.

Heterotrichus, with hairs of more than one kind.

Hetruscus, or etruscus, from ancient Etruria, now Tuscany, in Italy.

Hexacanthus, bearing clusters of six thorns.

Hexacoccus, having six cells of kernels.

Hexaëdrophorus, bearing hexagons.

Hexaëdrus, hexagonal.

Hexagonopterus, with six-sided wings.

Hexagonus, six-sided, six-angled.

Hexagynus, bearing flowers with six pistils.

Hexalepidus, six-scaled.

Hexamerus, in sixes.

Hexandrus, bearing flowers with six stamens.

Hexapetalus, bearing flowers with six petals.

Hexaphyllus, having six leaves or leaflets.

Hexapterus, -ous, six-winged.

Hexasepalus, having six sepals.

Hexastemonous, -ous (hexandrous), six stamened.

Hexastichus, having six rows or lines.

Hians, gaping open.

Hibernicus, of Irish origin.

Hibernus, winterly, pertaining to winter.

Hibiscifolius, with leaves like Musk Okro, *Hibiscus*.

Hïemalis, hibernating, relating to winter.

Hieracioides, resembling Hawk-weed, *Hieracium*.

Hierochunticus, -tinus, from Jericho.

Hieroglyphicus, emblematical, symbolical, allegorical.

Hierosolymitanus, from Jerusalem.

Hilaris, gay, or marked with a hilum,

i.e., a scar on a seed where formerly attached.

Hilocarpus, bearing fruit marked with a scar or hilum.

Himalaicus, **himalayensis**, from the Himalaya Mountains.

Hippocastanaceae, plants of the Horse-Chestnut tribe.

Hippocrateaceae, plants of the tribe of the West Indian Wild Almond-tree, *Hippocratea*.

Hippocrepiiformis, horseshoe-shaped.

Hippomarathrum, Water-fennel or Horsebane.

Hippophaëfolius, with leaves like Sea-buckthorn, *Hippophaë*.

Hippuroides, resembling Mare's-tail or Bottle-brush, *Hippuris*.

Hircinus, } smelling like a goat.

Hircosus, }

Hirculus, smelling somewhat like a goat.

Hirsutulus, shaggy, thickly covered with hair.

Hirsutus, having long distinct hairs, rough, hairy.

Hirtellus, minutely haired, pubescent.

Hirtifolius, with hairy leaves.

Hirtiformis, bristle-like, like stiff hair.

Hirtipes, with bristly foot-stalk.

Hirtus, with short or stiffish hairs, hairy but shorter than hirsute.

Hispanicus, **hispaniensis**, **hispanus**, of Spanish origin.

Hispidissimus, extra rough or bristly.

Hispidulus, somewhat rough or with small bristles.

Hispidus, with stiff hairs or bristles.

Histricus, **histrionicus**, from Istria in Austria-Hungary.

Holacanthus, beset with spines or thorns.

Holciiformis, resembling Dart-grass or Duffel-grass, *Holcus*.

Holodasya, -**dasyus**, silky, woolly.

Hololeucus, silky-white.

Hololophus, with silky tuft.

Holepterus, having silk-like wings.

Holosericeus, thickly covered with a fine silky pubescence, velvet-like.

Holosteus, hard or bony.

Holsaticus, from Holstein in Germany.

Homalocarpus, bearing flat fruit.

Homalophyllus, with flat, level or horizontal leaves.

Homalotropous, with organs growing in a horizontal direction.

Homocarpus, bearing fruit of one kind only.

Homochromus, of uniform colour.

Homogamous, bearing one kind of flower only, or having all florets, hermaphrodite.

Homolepis, having scales of one kind only.

Homomallus, turning in the same direction (used of leaves).

Homomorphus, being all of the same form (florets of compositae).

Homonemeus, growing together in colonies in woods.

Homostegius, equally covered.

Hondensis, from Honda, on the banks of the Magdalena in South America.

Honestus, ornamented, beautified.

Horarius, horary, lasting only an hour or two, (as the flowers of *Cistus*, Rock-rose).

Hordeaceus, **Hordeiformis**, resembling Barley, *Hordeum*.

Hordeistichus, resembling the ear of Barley.

Horizontalis, horizontal, level.

Hornus, of this year, annual.

Horologicus, with flowers which open and close at certain hours.

Horribilis, } horrible, offensive, or

Horridus, } bristly.

Horripilus, rough haired, ruffled.

Hortensis, pertaining to the garden.

Hospitus, hospitable (to parasites).

Hostilis, hostile, strange, antagonistic.

Hudsonicus, from the Hudson River, North America.

Humifusus, creeping on the surface of the ground.

Humilis, of low growth.

Humistratus, prostrate, lying flat on the ground.

Humilifolius, with leaves like Hop, *Humulus*.

Hungaricus, of Hungarian origin.

Hyacinthiflorus, bearing flowers like the Hyacinth.

Hyacinthoides, *hyacinthinus*, resembling Hyacinth.

Hyalinobulbus, with internal knobs faintly visible outside.

Hyalinus, glass-like, transparent.

Hyalocarpus, bearing pale or transparent fruit.

Hyalotrichus, with pale hairs.

Hybocentrus, with curved, bent thorns.

Hybognus, with wavy margin.

Hybridus, between two species, sharing both characteristics.

Hydnoides, resembling *Hydnum* (a fungus).

Hydrangifolius, with leaves like *Hydrangea*.

Hydrangeoides, resembling *Hydrangea*.

Hydrocharitaceae, plants of the Frog-bit, *Hydrocharis*, tribe.

Hydrocotyloides, resembling Indian Penny-wort, *Hydrocotyle*.

Hydroclapathum, Horse-Sorrel or Water-Dock, *Rumex*.

Hydrophilus, water-loving.

Hydrophorus, containing water, watery, succulent.

Hydrophyllaceae, plants of the American Water-leaf, *Hydrophyllum*, tribe.

Hydrophytes, water plants.

Hydropiper, Water-pepper or Water-wort (*Elatine*).

Hygrometricus, moisture showing.

Hygrophilus, moisture loving.

Hygroscopicus, indicating humidity.

Hylophilus, forest loving.

Hymenandrus, having membrane anthers.

Hymenodes, membrane-like.

Hymenolepis, with skinny membrane scale.

Hymenophyllaceae, plants of the filmy-fern tribe.

Hymenophylloides, resembling filmy ferns, *Hymenophyllum*.

Hymenophyllus, with membrane or skin-like leaves.

Hymenorhizus, with membrane or skin-like roots.

Hymenostephanus, with membrane or skin-like corolla.

Hymettus, from Mount Hymettus, now Trelowuno, in Greece.

Hyoseridifolius, resembling Swine's-Suc-cory, *Hyoseris*.

Hypacanthus, having thorns beneath (the leaves).

Hypargyrens, silvery beneath (of leaves). **Hyperboreus**, northern.

Hypericifolius, with leaves like St. John's-wort, *Hypericum*.

Hypnoides, resembling Feather-moss.

Hypocarpogean, maturing the fruit underground (as the "Ground-Nut").

Hypochionaeus, below the snow line.

Hypochlorus, pale green beneath (of leaves).

Hypochondriacus, sombre.

Hypochrysus, golden beneath (of leaves).

Hypocrateriformis, salver-shaped, applied if a corolla is of flat horizontal expansion. [flowers.

Hypocyrtiflorus, bearing somewhat curved **Hypocyrtus**, somewhat curved.

Hypogaeus, subterranean, growing below the surface.

Hypoglaucaus, bluish-green beneath (of leaves).

Hypoglossum, resembling the uvula of the throat (a fleshy conical body).

Hypogynus, sepals with petals and stamens arising beneath the pistil.

Hypogyrus, growing beneath the pistil, ovary, marked with ringlets beneath.

Hypolamprus, shiny beneath (of leaves).

Hypoleucus, white beneath (of leaves).

Hypolithicus, growing beneath stones.

Hypopetalus, with petals beneath the ovaries.

Hypophegus, -phagus, growing under Beeches.

Hypophyllus, growing on the underside of a leaf, or having an abortive leaf under another leaf as in asparagus.
Hypothesis, sulphur-yellow beneath.
Hypophyllifolius, with leaves like Sea-Buckthorn, *Hippophae*.
Hypogynus, pale red, or dark reddish pink.
Hypsipes, with tall stalk or stem.
Hypsophilus, lofty leaf, i.e. with leaf or bract towards the upper end of a shoot.
Hyptiacanthus, with claw-like thorns.
Hyrceanus, from Hyrcan (ancient geography) in Persia.
Hyssopifolius, with leaves like *Hyssop*.
Hysteranthous, the leaves appearing after the flower (as in the Almond).
Hystriacanthus, with spiny bristles.
Hystriocentrus, with spear-like bristles.
Hystrix, porcupine or hedgehog-like.

Ianthinus, violet, amethyst coloured.
Laspideus, (from *lapis* or *jasper*) with spots of many colours.
Iatrophoides, resembling *Nux-vomica*, *Iatropa*.
Iatrophilifolius, with leaves like *Nux-vomica*.
Ibericus, from Georgia or Grusia (ancient Iberia) in Transcaucasia.
Iberidifolius, resembling Candy-tuft, *Iberis*.
Ibycinus, liked by cranes.
Ichnocarpus, bearing slender fruits.
Ichoratus, yellowish-red.
Ichthyostomus, resembling a fish's mouth.
Iconicus, from Iconium or Konia in Anatolia Asia Minor.
Icosandrus, bearing flowers with twenty or more stamens.
Icosgonus, twenty or more sided.
Ictericus, *ictericus*, jaundiced, the colour of a person suffering from jaundice.
Idaeus, from Mount Ida or Pindaroti in Crete.
Idolatrius, idol like.

Ignescens, flame-coloured.
Igneous, incandescent red, bright scarlet.
Ignarius, fire giving, pertaining to fire (as tinder derived from puff-balls).
Ignoratus, ignored, unknown, neglected.
Illicifolius, with leaves like Holly, *ilex*.
Ilensis, from the region of the river Ill in Asia.
Illegitimus, spurious, unreal.
Illepidus, denude of scales.
Ilinitus, spread over, as if painted.
Illustratus, lit up.
Illustris, excellent, superior, light.
Illyricus, *illyris*, from Illyria, east of the Adriatic Sea.
Ilvensis, from the Isle of Elba.
Imatophyllus, with ribbon-shaped leaves.
Imbecillus, weak, frail, limp.
Imberbis, beardless, devoid of hairs.
Imbricarius, covered spirally with broad
Imbricatus, } scales arranged like the
 } tiles of a house.
Imereticus, or **Ibericus**, from Georgia or Grusia (ancient Iberia) in Transcaucasia.
Immaculatus, unstained, free from spots.
Immarginatus, without margin or border.
Immaturus, unripe, premature.
Immersus, plunged, dipped in water, or imbedded in the substance of the leaf or thallus.
Impari-pinnatus, unpaired pinnate, i.e. with a terminal leaflet.
Imperfectus, lacking or wanting in organs usually present.
Imperialis, imperial, majestic.
Implexus, wrapped round, entangled.
Implicatus, entangled, woven in.
Impolitus, unfinished, lacking.
Importunus, annoying.
Impressus, marked with small depressions.
Impubis, denude of hairs, bare.
Impudicus, shameless.
Imus, the lowest.
Inaequalis, uneven, not level.
Inaequalis, irregular, unsymmetrical, uneven in size.

Inaequidens, with uneven irregular teeth.
Inaequi-lateralis, with uneven irregular sides (as the leaves of Begonia).
Inamoenus, lacking in beauty, unsightly.
Inanis, empty, free (as a stem without pith).
Inapertus, without opening.
Inarticulate, not jointed, continuous.
Incanescens, turning hoary.
Incantans, enchanting, bewitching, charming. [felt].
Incannus, hoary, grey with age, like grey.
Incar-natus, flesh-coloured.
Incertus, uncertain.
Inchoatus, rudimentary, not established, only begun.
Incisifolius, having leaves with incisions.
Inciso-crenatus, cut with notches.
Inciso-dentatus, slashed, toothed.
Incisus, incised, cut deeply into irregular lobes.
Inclaudens, closing inwards.
Inclinatus, slanting inwards or downwards.
Inclusus, enclosed, if style and stamens do not extend beyond mouth of the corolla.
Incomparabilis, incomparable.
Incompletus, incomplete, lacking (as if flowers are denude of calyx or corolla).
Incomptus, lacking in adornments.
Inconspicuous, very small, barely visible.
Inconstans, variable, departing from the type.
Incrassatus, thickened, becoming thick by degrees, tapering.
Incre-scentifolius, with ingrown leaves.
Incrustatus, incrustated, covered with a rind or shell.
Incubaceus, dormant, sleeping.
Incultus, fallow, uncultivated.
Incumbens, prostrate on the ground.
Incurvatus, incurvus, curved inwards.
Indecorus, unadorned.
Indehiscent, not opening, said of seed carpels which do not open when the seed is ripe.
Indicus, of Indian origin.

Indigenus, native-grown (opposite to exotic).
Indigestus, disordered.
Indivisus, undivided, unsevered.
Induplicate, with the margins folded inwards. [sate].
Induratus, hardened by degrees, incras-
Indusiatus, veiled.
Indutus, covered, clothed (as the hairy cap of certain stigmas).
Inebrians, intoxicating.
Inermis, unarmed, defenceless, denude of thorns.
Infaustus, unhappy, unfavourable, bewitched.
Insectorius, dying, dye-yielding.
Inferior, situated below.
Inferus, growing below, being below.
Infestans, infestus, injurious, dangerous.
Infidelior, -ius, insecure, treacherous.
Infirmus, the lowest.
Infirmus, weak, feeble, sickly, brittle.
Infiatus, distended, puffed up, swollen.
Inflexus, turned in, bent abruptly, incurved.
Infortunatus, unhappy, unlucky.
Infusus, sunk in, buried (as the veins in some leaves).
Infra, below, underneath.
Infra-axillary, below the axil.
Infractus, bent, broken.
Infundibuliformis, funnel-shaped.
Infundibulum, a funnel.
Ingens, exceptionally large.
Ingratus, ungrateful, thankless.
Ingricus, from Ingria or Ingermanland, ancient district of Russia, now St. Petersburg.
Innatus, imbedded, grown in (as of anthers, etc.).
Innominatus, nameless.
Innovans, sprouting, having newly-formed shoots.
Inocarpus, bearing fruit covered with filaments.
Inodorus, inodorous, without scent.
Inophyllus, bearing leaves with pronounced veins or nerves.

Inoplenus, unarmed, deficient.
Inops, insignificant, puny.
Inordinatus, disordered, untidy.
Inornatus, without adornments, modest.
Inquilinus, acclimatised.
Inquinans, spotted, splashed.
Inquinatus, soiled.
Insanus, unwholesome, causing insanity.
Insculptus, engraved, imbedded in rock.
Insectiferus, bearing or harbouring insects.
Insectivorous, insect-eating plants.
Insertus, connected, supported (mode of attachment).
Insidens, sitting on top, superimposed.
Insignis, remarkable, eximius.
Inspidus, without the taste of allied species.
Institicus, **insititius**, } grafted, improved,
insitus, } budded.
Instructus, provided, prepared.
Insubricus, from the neighbourhood of Milan.
Insuperus, extraordinary, unusual.
Insularis, inhabiting islands.
Insulsus, not of good taste, insipid.
Intactus, uninjured, complete.
Integer, -gra, -grum, whole, entire (of leaves with smooth or nearly smooth margin).
Integerrimus, with complete, smooth edge (not toothed or jagged).
Integrifolius, having leaves with unbroken smooth edge.
Intercalaris, interjected, inserted, placed between.
Interfoliaceus, having stipules between opposite leaves.
Interjectus, with intermediate joint or section.
Intermedius, intermediate between two forms, a space between two parts.
Internodus, the space on a stem between two nodes.
Internubius, in a cloud.
Internus, internal, inside (referring to the vascular bundle, etc.),

Interrupte-pinnatus, with interrupted arrangement of the pairs of pinnae of a compound leaf.
Interruptus, breaking the symmetry of form or texture, or partly so.
Intertextus, entangled, twisted, webbed together.
Intervallaria, at intervals.
Intestinalis, resembling intestines, gut-like.
Intextus, between an entanglement.
Intimus, intimate, innermost.
Intonsus, unshaven, bearded.
Intortus, turned, twisted inward.
Intrafoliaceus, within or between the leaves.
Intramarginalis, within the margin.
Intrarius, turned towards the axis.
Intricatus, very webby or entangled.
Introveniosus, hidden veined, with invisible veins.
Intrusus, projecting inward.
Intumescens, swelling, having swellings.
Intus, within, inside, internal.
Intybaceus, resembling Chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*.
Inuleus, resembling Flea-bane, *Inula*.
Inuloides, Flea-bane like.
Inuncatus, hanging on by hooked or barbed hairs.
Inunctus, anointed, besmeared.
Inundatus, inundated, overflowed, growing within the reach of floods.
Inversus, bent downwards, turned over.
Invisibilis, not to be seen (of undeveloped organs).
Invisus, not seen before.
Involucratus, enwrapped, provided with covering, rolled together.
Involutus, rolled inwards, having the edges of leaves rolled inwards.
Involvens, rolled together.
Iodes, violet coloured.
Iodoneurus, with blue veins or nerves.
Iodostachys, with blue spike.
Ionanthus, with violet-like flowers.
Ionemus, with violet threads or filaments.
Ionocalyx, with blue calyx.

Ionosmus, with a violet scent.
Iriarteoides, resembling Rasp or Zanora Palm, *Iriarteae*.
Iridaceae, plants of the Iris tribe.
Iridescent, with the colours of the rainbow.
Iridiflorus, with flowers like *Iris*.
Iridioides, resembling *Iris*.
Irregularis, irregular, not according to rule, as a flower which cannot be halved in any plane.
Irrigatus, with wavy markings.
Irriguus, irrigated, watered.
Irritabilis, sensitive, closing when touched, as the leaves of *Mimosa pudica*.
Irroratus, covered with dew or apparently so.
Isabellinus, isabel yellow, dull yellow.
Isadelphous, having stamens in equal bundles.
Isantherus, with equal anthers.
Isatideus, resembling Woad, *Isatis*.
Isauricus, from Isauria (ancient geography) north of Taurus in Asia Minor.
Ischaemum, arresting haemorrhage.
Ischnoides, with long arms.
Isiacus, secret to the goddess Isis.
Isochronous, of uniform colour.
Isotaceae, plants of the Quill-wort, *Isotetes*, tribe.
Isotifolius, with leaves like Quill-wort.
Isolatus, standing singly.
Isomereus, having the same number of each organ in a flower.
Isopetalus, with equal number of petals.
Isophyllus, with equal number of leaves.
Isosporus, with equal number of spores.
Ispahanicus, from the district of Ispahn in Persia.
Isthmocarpus, with projecting fruits (from Isthmus, a neck of land).
Istrinus, from the Istrian Peninsular in the northern Adriatic Sea.
Italicus, *italis*, *italicus*, of Italian origin.
Itambanus, from Mount Itambé in Brasil.
Iteoides, resembling *Itea*.

Iteophyllus, willow leaved.
Ithaburensis, from the Mount Tabor in Galilee in Palestine.
Ithyphyllus, with straight and stiff leaves.
Iulaceus, resembling Catkins or pertaining to Catkins.
Iuliferus, bearing Catkins.
Iuliflorus, bearing Catkin flowers.
Ivifolius, with leaves like the Marsh Elder.
Ixantherus, with thread-like anthers.
Ixiiflorus, with flowers like the African Corn-lily, *Ixia*.
Ixioides, resembling *Ixia*, African Corn-lily.
Ixodes, sword-like.
Ixous, sticky like bird-lime.

Jaculatorius, dart-like (*jaculum*, a dart).
Jaculifolius, with dart-like leaf.
Jamaicensis, from Jamaica.
Japonicus, from Japan.
Japurensis, from the banks of the river Yapura or from the Japura tributary of the River Amazon.
Jasminiflorus, with flowers like jasmine.
Jasminodorus, jasmine scented.
Jasminoides, resembling jasmine.
Jatrophoides, or *Jatropoides*, resembling *Jatropha*.
Javanicus, *javanensis*, from the Isle of Java, Malay Archipelago.
Javitensis, from Javita in Venezuela.
Jemenicus, from Jemen in Arabia.
Jenensis, from Jena in Germany.
Jesdianus, from Jezd or Yezd in Persia.
Jezoensis, from the Isle of Jeso or Yezo in Japan.
Jorullensis, from the volcano Jorullo or Xurullo in Mexico.
Jubatus, maned, a loose and much branched tuft or panicle (*juba*, a mane).
Jubiformis, *jubatus*, resembling a horse's mane.
Jucundus, lovely, pleasant.

Judaicus, from the mountains in Judea, Palestine.

Jugate, connected or yoked together (used in compound words, as *bijugate*).

Jugatus, paired, yoke-like, fluted, ribbed.

Juglandaceae, plants of the Walnut, *Juglans*, tribe.

Juglandeus, resembling Walnut tree.

Juglandifolius, with leaves like those of the Walnut tree.

Jugosus, connected or yoked together (in compound leaves).

Julaceus, bearing Catkins.

Julianus, blooming in July.

Juliflorus, blooming with Catkins.

Juliform, in the form of a Catkin.

Jumentorum, serving as provender (*Jumentum*, beast of burden).

Juncaceae, } resembling Rush, *Juncus*.
Juncaceus, }

Juncaginaceae, plants of the Pondweed, *Juncus*, family.

Juncosus, junciformis, Rush-like.

Juncinus, resembling Rush.

Juniperifolius, with Juniper-like leaves, *Juniperus*.

Juniperinus, *juniperoides*, Juniper-like.

Jurineoides, resembling *Jurinea*.

Juvenalis, growing young again.

Juvenusulus, rather young.

Juvenus, *juvenilis*, *juvenis*, juvenile, young.

Kacheticus, from Kache in the Caucasus.

Kaduanus, from Kadu in Java.

Kahiricus, *kahirinus*, from the neighbourhood of Cairo.

Kalahariensis, from the desert of Kalahari in South Africa.

Kamaonensis, from Kamaon in the Himalaya Mountains.

Kamerunensis, from Kamerun, German West Africa.

Kansuensis, from Kansu in North-west China.

Karatavicus, from the Karatau Mountains in Turkestan.

Karduchorum, from Kardo, Shardo or Iskado in India.

Karstiensis, from the Karst Mountains in Austria-Hungary.

Karthaginiensis, from Karthago or Carthage, ancient city in North Africa.

Keniensis, from Kenia Mountain (extinct volcano in equatorial Africa).

Kentroides, thorn-like.

Kerioides, resembling *Kerria*.

Kermesinus, carmine, a colour from Kermes.

Kerrioides, resembling *Kerria*.

Kewensis, from the Botanical Gardens at Kew.

Khasyanus, from Khasya in Assam.

Khrgisicus, from the Khirgir Steppes in Russia.

Khorassanicus, from Khorassan, a Province in Persia.

Kilimandscharicus, from Kilimandcharo in Africa.

Kokanicus, from the Russian province Kohan in Turkestan.

Koleostachys, -stachys, with horny spikes.

Koraianus, *koraiensis*, from the peninsula of Korea.

Korethrostachys, with shaggy spikes.

Kulbadicus, from Kulbad on the Caspian Sea.

Kurdicus, from Kurdistan, Western Asia.

Kurilensis, from the Kuril group of islands in the northern Pacific.

Labellatus, with small lips (fern fronds and orchids).

Labiatae, plants bearing lipped flowers, the Mint tribe.

Labiatiflorae, bearing lipped flowers.

Labiatus, lipped (*labium*, *lip*), usually bilabiate.

Labiatus, with big lips.

Laburnifolius, with leaves like *Laburnum*.

Laocate, as if varnished.

Lacciferus, lac, or gum, yielding.
Lacer, *lacera*, *lacerum*, *laceratus*, torn, or irregularly cleft.
Lacertinus, lizard-like.
Lacerus, slit up, torn to tatters, mangled.
Lachnophyllus, with woolly, shaggy leaves.
Lachnopus, with woolly stalks.
Lachnosphaerus, with woolly balls.
Laciniatus, fringed, slashed, cut into narrow lobes.
Laciniosus, slit, jagged, cleft.
Lacrimabundus, *lacrimans*, weeping, exuding drops.
Lacrimae, tears, drops of gum or resin exuded from a tree.
Lacryrimiform, -is, tear-shaped.
Lactescens, *lactiferus*, *lactarius*, yielding a milk-like sap.
Lacteus, milk-like, milky.
Lacticolorus, milk-white, milk coloured.
Lactiflorus, with milk-white flowers.
Lacunosus, perforated with holes, covered with recesses.
Lacuster, *lacustris*, living in ponds or lakes (*lacus*, lake).
Ladaniferus, yielding the resinous gum *ladanum*.
Laeo-virens, bright-green.
Laeus, glad, of pleasing appearance.
Laevicaulis, *laevipes*, with smooth stalk (not rough).
Laevigatus, smooth, slippery.
Laevis, smooth, in the sense of not being rough.
Lageniformis, *lagenarius*, bottle-shaped, like a Florence flask.
Lagenocalyx, with calyx of bottle form.
Lagoensis, from the Delagoa Bay, East Coast of Africa.
Lagopus, Haresfoot, densely covered with long hairs.
Lagusensis, growing in lagoons.
Lambdoidal, like the Greek letter lambda.
Lamellatus, *lamellosus*, laminated, i.e. in thin plates or scales.
Lamifolius, with leaves like the Blind-nettle, *Lamium*.

Lamina, a thin leaf, blade.
Laminatus, in thin plates or scales, like the gills of fungi.
Lamprocarpus, bearing shining fruits.
Lamprocaulis, with shining stalks.
Lamprochlorus, shining-green.
Lamprophyllus, with shining leaves.
Lamprospermus, bearing shining seeds.
Lanatus, woolly or cottony, covered with long intergrown curly hairs.
Lanceifolius, *lancifolius*, with lancet-like leaves.
Lanceolatus, lancet-like in form.
Lanceus, lance, dart-shaped.
Laniferus, *lanigerus*, bearing, producing wool.
Lanosus, *laneus*, *lanestris*, woolly.
Lantanoides, resembling Mountain-Sage, *Lantana*.
Lantoscanus, from the valley of Lantosca in the Sea-alps.
Lanugineus, *lanuginosus*, with long woolly or cottony interlacing down (finer than lanate).
Lapathifolius, with leaves like the dock, *Rumex lapathum*.
Lapideus, stony.
Lapidosus, growing amongst stones.
Lapillosus, stony, as the seeds of stone fruit.
Lappaceus, bur-like, resembling Burdock, *Lappa*.
Lapponicus, *lapponum*, from the home of the Lapps (Northern Scandinavia).
Lappula, covered with minute tufts of prickles or burs.
Lardizabalaceae, plants of the *Lardizabala* tribe.
Largiflorus, profusely flowering.
Laricifolius, with Larch-like leaves or needles.
Laricinus, Larch-like.
Laricio, *larix*, Larch.
Larvatus, masked (the difference in type of young and adult form).
Lascivus, lascivious, well developed.
Laserpitioideae, resembling Laserwort, *Laserpitium*.

Lasiacanthus, with rough woolly thorns.
Lasiandrus, with hairy anthers or stamens.
Lasianthus, with woolly, shaggy flowers.
Lasiesthes, untidy, shaggy.
Lasiocarpus, bearing hairy pubescent fruit.
Lasioclamis, *chlamyus*, covered with rough, woolly or shaggy coat.
Lasioglossis, with hairy tongue.
Lasiopetalus, having hairy petals.
Lasiophyllus, with hairy leaves.
Lasiopterus, with hairy wings.
Lasiorrhynchus, having a hairy snout or proboscis.
Lasiosepalus, with hairy sepals.
Lasiosorus, with hairy sorus (*Sorus*, a spore pustule).
Lasiospathus, with hairy sheath.
Lasiostipes, having a hairy stem.
Lasiostomus, with hairy or shaggy throat.
Lasius, rough, hairy or shaggy.
Latebrosus, growing in shady or hidden places.
Latens, hidden, dormant.
Lateralis, fixed on the side of an organ.
Latericius, brick or dull-red.
Lateriflorus, flowering at the side.
Lateripes, with lateral stalks or stems.
Latex, milky sap.
Lathyrifolius, with leaves like everlasting Pea, *Lathyrus*.
Lathyroides, resembling everlasting Pea.
Laticiferous, juice bearing (*latex*, juice, sap).
Latifolius, with broad leaves.
Latifrons, with broad foliage.
Latimaculatus, with broad spots.
Latinus, of Latin or Roman origin.
Latipes, with broad foot stalk.
Latisiliquus, bearing broad pods.
Latispinus, having broad thorns.
Latisquamus, with broad scales.
Latissimus, very broad, extensive.
Latisculus, somewhat broad.
Latisonus, with broad zone or band.

Latus, broad, wide.
Lauraceae, plants of the laurel, *Laurus*, tribe.
Laurentianus, from San Lorenzo, a river in America.
Laureola, laurel or baytree-bronch.
Laureus, resembling laurel.
Laurifolius, with laurel leaves.
Laurinus, laurel-like.
Lauro-Cerasus, the common laurel.
Lavandulaceus, lavender-like, *Lavandula*.
Lavandulifolius, with Lavender-like leaves.
Lavateroides, resembling Lavender.
Laxans, laxative.
Laxiflorus, with loose, limp flowers.
Laxifolius, with loosely spread leaves.
Laxitextus, loosely webbed.
Laxus, loose, not dense, limp, flabby.
Lericus, from Laxistan, a district in Asia Minor.
Lecotropical, shaped like a horseshoe.
Lecythidaceae, plants of the Monkey-pot-tree tribe.
Ledifolius, with leaves like March Rosemary, *Ledum*. [Leon.
Legionensis, from the Spanish province
Legitimus, fertilized by its own pollen.
Legume, the seed vessels of *Leguminosae*, one celled and two valved.
Leguminosae, plants bearing seed vessels with one cell and two valves but of various forms.
Leguminosus, bearing seed vessels with one cell and two valves.
Leianthus, bearing smooth flowers (*leio*, smooth).
Leiocarpus, bearing smooth fruits.
Leiocladus, having smooth twigs.
Leilogonus, with smooth edges.
Leioneurus, having smooth nerves or veins.
Leiophyllus, having smooth leaves.
Leiopterus, with smooth wings.
Leiospermus, bearing smooth seeds.
Leiotachys, *-tachyus*, with smooth spikes.

Lemnaceae, plants of the Duck-weed,
Lemna, tribe.

Lemnaceus, resembling Duck-weed.

Lemniscatus, bow, ribbon-shaped.

Lendigerus, bearing kernels.

Lenitivus, soothing, healing.

Lentibulariaceae, plants of the *Lentibularia* tribe (mostly tropical marsh herbs).

Lenticularis, lentil-like, like a double convex lens.

Lentiginosus, full of freckles.

Lentiscifolius, with leaves like the common Mastich-tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Lentus, tough, torpid, sluggish, viscous.

Leochromus, the colour of a lion.

Leonensis, from Sierra Leone.

Leoninus, leonus, lion-coloured, yellow, or pertaining to a lion.

Leontinus, from Liens in Tirol.

Leontopodioides, resembling Edelweiss, *Leontopodium*.

Leonuroides, resembling Mother-wort, *Leonurus*.

Leonus, leoninus, lion-coloured, yellow.

Leopardinus, with leopard-like spots.

Lepanthus, bearing scaly flowers (the glume of grasses).

Lepidocarpus, bearing scaly fruits.

Lepidocaulis, having scaly stalks.

Lepidoides, resembling Cress or Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*.

Lepidotrichus, covered with hairy scurfy scales.

Lepidotus, beset with small scurfy scales.

Lepidus, natty, pleasing, neat.

Lepiferus, lepigerus, bearing scales.

Lepodinus, bark destroying.

Leporinus, resembling a hare's ear.

Leprosus, leprous, scurfy, scabby (*lepro*, *leprosy*).

Leptacanthus, with thin thorns.

Leptaleus, small, tender, fine.

Leptanthus, bearing thin, frail flowers.

Leptocarpus, bearing thin, slender fruits.

Leptocaulis, having thin stalks.

Leptocephalus, having thin heads.

Leptocerus, having fine or thin horns or spurs.

Leptochilus, with thin lips.

Leptocladus, with thin twigs.

Leptodermous, having thin, delicate skin.

Leptolepis, with fine slender scales.

Leptoneurus, having fine nerves, veins,

Leptophlyctis, having blistered leaves.

Leptophyllus, having slender or thin leaves.

Leptopus, with slender or thin stalks.

Leptorrhachis, finely ribbed.

Leptorrhizus, with fine, thin roots.

Leptosepalus, with fine thin sepals.

Leptosiphus, -on, with fine, thin tubes.

Leptospadix, with fine club-like inflorescence.

Leptostachys, -stachys, with thin spikes.

Letifer, letifera, -erum, deadly, death-dealing. [thorns.

Leucacanthus, leucocanthus, with white

Leucantherus, with white anthers.

Leucanthus, bearing white flowers.

Leucaster, leucasterus, with white stars.

Leucobasis, having white foot-stalks.

Leucocarpus, bearing white fruit.

Leucocephalus, with white heads.

Leucochilus, having white lips.

Leucochrous, of white colour.

Leucoconius, bearing white racemes.

Leucodermis, having white bark or skin.

Leucodictyus, with white network.

Leucographus, with white pencilling (like writing).

Leucolaenus, white-woolly.

Leucolepis, with white membrane scale.

Leucomelus, white and black.

Leuconeurus, with white nerves or veins.

Leuco-phaeus, white and red-brown.

Leucophloeus, with white bark.

Leucophlyctis, with white bladders.

Leucophractus, having white protection armouring.

Leucophthalmus, having white eyes.

Leucophyllus, with white leaves.

Leucopterus, with white wings.

Leucopyrus, -pirus, having white pear-shaped fruits.

Leucorrhizus, having white roots.
Leucorrhodus, with flowers like the white rose.
Leucosiphus, -on, having white tubes.
Leucosorius, with white seed capsules, carpels.
Leucospermus, bearing white seeds.
Leucostachyus, -stachys, bearing white spikes.
Leucostipes, having white stalk.
Leucostomus, with white throat.
Leucothrix, having white hairs.
Leucotomus, having white dots.
Leucotrichus, having white hair.
Leucoxylius, -on, having white wood.
Leucurus, with white tail or tail-like appendage.
Levigatus-laevigatus, smooth, slippery.
Levis, laevis, smooth, even (not rough).
Libanensis, from Mount Liban in Cuba.
Libanoticus, from Libanus Mountain in Syria.
Liber, -era, -erum, free, having no cohesion with adjoining parts.
Liberoligneus, composed of bast and wood elements.
Liburnicus, liburnus, from Liburnis (ancient geography) on the Eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea.
Lichenosus, lichenoides, lichen-like, irregularly lobed.
Ligatus, bound together, jointed.
Ligericus, from the river Loire in France.
Lignescens, turning woody.
Ligneus, lignous, lignosus, woody.
Ligulatus, ribbon, strap-like (about four or six times as long as broad).
Liguliflorus, with tongue-like flowers, as florets of some Compositae.
Ligulosus, tongue-like.
Liguricus, linnet-coloured, greenish-yellow.
Ligurinus, ligusticus, from Liguria in Northern Italy (ancient geography).
Ligustrifolius, with leaves like Privet, *Ligustrum*.
Ligustrinus, resembling Privet.
Lilacinus, lilac-coloured.

Liliaceae, plants of the Lily tribe.
Liliaceus, Lily-like.
Liliflorus, having Lily-like flowers.
Liliputanus, very minute.
Lilmaciformis, Slug-shaped (as some spores of Lichen).
Lilmacinus, pertaining to Slugs.
Limbatus, bordered, as with another colour.
Limbospermus, bearing seeds with stripes or fins.
Limbosus, with bordered, seam-like edge.
Limbus, border or hem.
Limensis, from Lima in Peru.
Limitatus, margined, surrounded by a distinct line.
Limnanthaceae, plants of the Marsh flower, *Limnanthemum*, tribe.
Limnetic, growing in or near pools.
Limnobius, living in ponds or swamps.
Limnogenus, living near ponds.
Limnophilus, bog-loving.
Limonifolius, with leaves like the Musk-deer plant, *Limonia*.
Limonius, lemon yellow.
Limosus, growing in boggy places.
Lin aceus, flax-like (*Linum*, flax).
Linariifolius, with leaves like Toad-flax, *Linaria*.
Linarioides, resembling Toad-flax.
Linearifolius, with leaves like flax, or with lined leaves, with narrow leaves.
Linearilobus, with linear, parallel-sided lobes.
Linearis, of uniform width.
Lineatiflorus, with striped flowers.
Lineatifolius, having striped leaves.
Lineatipes, having a lined or striated foot-stalk.
Lineatus, marked with lines.
Lineolatus, marked with fine or obscure lines.
Lingua, tongue, ribbon.
Linguifolius, with tongue-like leaves.
Linguiformis, tongue-shaped.
Lingulatus, with small tongues or tongue-like membranes.
Linicolus, growing amongst flax, *Linum*.

Liniflorus, with flowers like flax.
Linifolius, **linophyllus**, with leaves like flax.
Linitus, beamed, beamedged.
Linnaeoides, resembling Twin-flower, *Linnaea*.
Linogriseus, flax, string-coloured.
Linoides, flax-like.
Linophyllus, with flax-like leaves.
Lintearius, linen-like.
Liorhisac, smooth rooted.
Lipsicus, **lipsiensis**, from the neighbourhood of Leipzig in Germany.
Liquaminosus, succulent, full of sap.
Liratus, grooved or ridged (*lira*, a ridge).
Lirellate, marked with small furrows.
Lissospermus, having smooth seeds.
Listrostachys, **listrostachyus**, with coloury spike.
Literatus, with markings like drawing or writing, also blurred.
Lithophilus, stone-loving.
Lithophyte, plants growing on stone as some lichens.
Lithospermifolius, with leaves like Gromwell, *Lithospermum*.
Lithospermus, bearing hard stone-like seeds.
Lithotripticus, reputed to cure stone in bladder.
Lithuanicus, from Litauen in Germany.
Litigiosus, full of disputes.
Litoralis, **litoreus**, found on the sea-shore.
Lituiflorus, bearing trumpet-like flowers (*lituus*, a curved trumpet).
Lituratus, having patches, from abrasion of surface.
Lividus, lead-coloured.
Livonicus, from Livonia or Livland, in Russia.
Loasaceae, plants of the Ohill Nettle, *Loasa*, tribe.
Lobatus, divided into or bearing lobes.
Lobeloides, resembling *Lobelia*.
Lobocarpus, bearing lobe-like fruit.
Lobophorus, bearing lobes.
Lobulatus, having minute lobes.

Locellatus, dividing into little compartments.
Locularis, **loculatus**, **loculosus**, divided into compartments or cells.
Locupletissimus, abundant, reliable.
Locusta, the spikelet in grasses.
Loganiaceae, plants of the *Logania* tribe (named after James Logan).
Loliaceus, resembling Ray-grass, *Lolium*.
Lomarioides, resembling Deer Fern, *Lomaria*.
Lomatocarpus, bearing bordered fruit.
Lomatopeltis, having bordered shield.
Lomatophyllus, having bordered leaves.
Lomatopus, having the stalk at the edges or border.
Lomentaceus, bearing seed pods, contracted between the seeds.
Lonchitiformis, **lonchodes**, spear or lance, shaped.
Lonchophorus, bearing spears.
Lonchophyllus, with spear-like leaves.
Longaeus, long lived.
Longearistatus, having long beard or awn.
Longebracteatus, with long bracts.
Longevaginatus, with long sheath.
Longicornis, having long horns.
Longicuspus, slender, long pointed.
Longiflorus, bearing long flowers.
Longifolius, having long leaves.
Longifrons, with long fronds or leafy-boughs.
Longigemmis, **longigemmatum**, having long buds or sprouts.
Longihamatus, having long hooks.
Longilobus, with long lobes.
Longimammus, with long nipples.
Longipedunculatus, with long stalk or stem.
Longipes, with long foot-stalk.
Longipetalus, having long petals.
Longiracemosus, bearing long racemes.
Longirostris, having long beaks.
Longiscapus, with long stalks.
Longisetus, with long bristly awns.
Longisiliquus, bearing long pods.

Longispathus, with long sheathing bracts.

Longispinus, having long thorns.

Longissimus, very long.

Longistylus, having long pistils.

Longitudinalis, growing lengthwise.

Longiusculus, somewhat long.

Longus, long, big.

Lophacanthus, bearing fascicles or bundles of thorns.

Lopanthus, bearing flowers resembling crests or plumes.

Lophiostomate, being crested at the aperture.

Lophocarpus, bearing fruit in bundles.

Lophogonus, having comb-like edges.

Lophopterus, having bunches of wings.

Loranthaceae, plants of the *Loranthus* tribe (tropical evergreen parasites).

Loreus, strap or ribbon-shaped.

Loricatus, clothed in mail, referring to a horny plate or scale covering.

Loricens, clothed in small mail, covered with small hairy scale.

Loriformis, resembling ribbon or strap (four to six times as long as wide).

Lorigerus, bearing long rein-like ribbons.

Lotoides, resembling Bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus*.

Loxensis, from Loxa or Loja in Ecuador.

Loxocarpus, bearing crooked fruits.

Lubricus, slippery, slimy.

Lucens, with a shining surface.

Lucidus, shining, glistening, reflecting.

Lucifugus, light-avoiding, growing in deep shade.

Lucorum, wood-loving.

Luctuosus, lugens, lugubris, mourning, sad.

Lunarioides, resembling Honesty, *Lunaria*.

Lunatus, lunaris, lunarius, half-moon shaped, crescent-shaped.

Lundensis, from Lund in Sweden.

Lunulatus, small half-moon shaped.

Lupulinus, lupuliformis, hoplike in form or habit, *Humulus Lupulus*.

Luridus, dingy, brownish-yellow.

Lusaticus, from Lausitz (Lausatia) in Germany.

Lusitanicus, lusitanus, of Portuguese origin.

Luteo-albus, yellowish-white.

Luteo-fuscus, brownish-yellow.

Luteolus, yellowy.

Lutescens, becoming yellow.

Lutetianus, from Paris, the Roman *Lutetia Parisiorum*.

Luteus, distinct yellow, a full yellow.

Lutosus, clay-yellow.

Luxurians, luxuriosus, exuberant in growth.

Luzonicus, luzoniensis, from the Isle of Luzon, Philippines.

Lychnideus, Campion-like, *Lychnis*.

Lychnitis, white flowered Mullein (*Verbascum lychnitis*).

Lychnoides, resembling Campion, *Lychnis*.

Lycioides, resembling Box-thorn or Prickly Box, *Lycium*.

Lycoctonus, wolf-killing.

Lycopifolius, with leaves like Water-Horehound, *Lycopus*.

Lycopodioides, Lycopodium-like.

Lyratifolius, with lyre-shaped leaves.

Lyrato-pinnatisectus, lyre-shaped-pinnate.

Lyratus, lyre-shaped.

Lysicephalus, with pointed head (used of flowers).

Lysimachioides, resembling Loose-strife (*Lysimachia*).

Lysiosepalus, with pointed leaves.

Lythraceae, plants of the Purple Loose-strife, *Lysimachia*, tribe.

Lythroides, resembling Winged Loose-strife, *Lythrum*.

Macedonicus, Macedonius, from Macedonia.

Macer, macra, macrum, frail, sickly.

Macilentus, starved, lean.

Macracanthus, with large spine (*macra*, large or long).

Macrantherus, with large anthers.

Macranthus, bearing long flowers.
Macroblast, a normal wood bud.
Macrobotrya, **macrobotryus**, bearing long racemes.
Macrobulbus, having large bulbs.
Macrocalycus, **macrocalyx**, having long calyx.
Macrocarpus, bearing large fruit.
Macrocephalus, large-headed.
Macrocerus, with long horns.
Macrochaetus, with long bristles.
Macrocheirus, with long fingers.
Macrochilus, having large lips.
Macrocladus, with long twigs, or branches.
Macroclonus, with long boughs, limbs.
Macrodon, **macrodontus**, with long teeth.
Macrogonus, with obtuse angles.
Macrolepis, having large scales.
Macrolophus, large and bushy.
Macromeris, with long joints.
Macropetalus, with large or long petals.
Macrophlebus, coarsely veined, nerved.
Macrophyllus, having elongated leaves or leaflets.
Macropodus, **macropus**, with big or long foot-stalk, base.
Macrorrhizus, with long or big roots.
Macrorrhynchus, having long beak.
Macrosepalus, having long sepals.
Macrosiphus, **macrosiphon**, with long tubes.
Macrospermus, bearing long seeds.
Macrosporus, having long spores or seeds.
Macrostachys, **macrostachyus**, having long spikes.
Macrostemus, with long stamens.
Macrostephanus, with large or long corolla.
Macrostichus, in long rows, lines.
Macrostylus, having long style.
Macrothelia, having long or large warts.
Macrothermophilus, tropics-loving.
Macrothermophyta, tropical plants.
Macrotia, with long ears.
Macrourus, } with long tail-like append-
Maourus, } age.
Maculacanthus, having spotted thorns.

Maculation, the arrangement of spots on a plant.
Maculatus, spotted, stained or blotched.
Maculosus, thickly spotted or blotched.
Madagascariensis, from the Isle of Madagascar.
Maderaspatanus, **maderaspatensis**, from Madras, British India.
Maderensis, from the Isle of Madeira.
Madidus, damp, wet, moist.
Madurensis, from the Island Madura, Eastern Archipelago.
Maenurus, mane or tail-like.
Maestus, sad, mournful.
Magdalenicus, from the Magdalen River, South America.
Magellanicus, from the Magellan Archipelago, Oceania.
Magellensis, **majellensis**, from Mount Majella, Apennines.
Magicus, magic.
Magnificus, magnificent, beautiful.
Magniflorus, bearing large flowers.
Magnimammus, having large nipples.
Magnoliaceae, plants of the Magnolia tribe.
Magnus, unusually large, strong.
Maidifolius, with leaves like maize.
Majalis, flowering in May.
Majesticus, majestic, magnificent.
Major, larger than the type.
Majorana, **marjoram**.
Majus, large, big.
Majusculus, somewhat larger.
Malabaricus, from Malabar, South West India.
Malaccensis, from Malacca, Straits Settlements.
Malachanthus, bearing soft flowers (*malakos*, soft).
Malachinus, of the colour of mallow, *Malva*.
Malacodermis, having soft membranes.
Malacodon, **malacodontus**, with soft teeth.
Malacoides, resembling mallow *Malva*.
Malacophilae, plants which are fertilized by slugs or snails.

Malacophyllus, having soft leaves.
Malaianus, from the Malay Archipelago.
Maldivicus, from the Maldiv Islands, Indian Ocean.
Maleolens, evil smelling, offensive.
Maliformis, apple-shaped (*malum*, an apple).
Malleatus, hammer-shaped (*malleus*, a hammer).
Malleiferus, bearing hammer-like organs.
Malleolate, hammer-shaped (slip of a vine with mallet shoot).
Mallocoocus, bearing downy fruit.
Malpighiaceae, plants of *Malpighia*, Locust-berry tribe.
Malpighiacous, applied to hairs fixed at the middle and tapering towards the ends.
Malum, apple.
Malus, Apple-tree. [tribe.
Malvaceae, plants of the Mallow, *Malva*,
Malvaceus, mallow-like.
Mammiferus, having breast-shaped swellings.
Mammiform, breast-shaped.
Mammillaris, mammillatus, mammillo-sus, teat or nipple-shaped.
Mammosus, having large breast-like protuberances.
Mancus, maimed, wanting, incomplete.
Mandiocanus, from Mandioca, Brazil.
Mangiferus, bearing mangoes.
Manicatus, long sleeved, applied to the densely matted pubescence which may be stripped off like a sleeve.
Manifestus, distinctly visible.
Manilensis, from Manila.
Manniferus, manna yielding.
Manticus, from the neighbourhood of Verona, Italy.
Maracaibensis, from Maracaibo, Venezuela.
Marantaceae, plants of the arrow-root, *Maranta*, tribe.
Marantinus, resembling arrow-root.
Marasca, the perfumed cherry-tree.
Marattiaceae, plants of the tribe of the ash-leaf fern of New Zealand.

Marcescens, withering without falling off.
Marcgraviaceae, plants of the West Indian Ivy, *Marcgravia*, tribe.
Marcidus, faded, withered, shrunk.
Mareoticus, from the salt lagoon Marius in lower Egypt.
Margaritaceus, pearl-like (*Margarita*, a pearl).
Margaritiferus, bearing pearls.
Marginalis, placed upon or attached to, the edge.
Marginatus, edged, bordered, with a distinct margin.
Marginellus, with small edging or bordering.
Marianus, marianum, referring to the Virgin Mary, or from Maryland, U.S.A.
Marifolius, with leaves like cat-thyme; *Teucrium marum*.
Marinus, growing in or near the sea.
Maritimus, growing on the seashore, confined to the coast.
Marmoratus, marked with coloured veins like marble.
Marmoreus, marble-like.
Marmorophyllus, with marbled leaves.
Maroniensis, from the Maroni River, South America.
Marrubioides, resembling white horehound, *Marrubium*.
Marsiliaceae, plants of the Nardes-plant, *Marsilea*, tribe.
Marsupiiflorus, bearing pouch or bag-like flowers (*marsupium*, purse).
Martagon, the Martagon Lily, *Lilium martagon*.
Martinicensis, from Martinique.
Marylandicus, from Maryland, U.S.A.
Mas, male.
Mascarenensis, mascarensis, from the neighbourhood of Maskara, Algiers.
Mascatensis, from the district of Maskat, south-east Arabia.
Maschalacanthus, having thorns in the axils.
Maschalanthus, bearing flowers in the axils.

Masculinus, masculus, male, masculine.
Massaviensis, from Masvaua on the West Coast of the Red Sea.
Massiliensis, from the district of Marseilles in France.
Mastigophyllus, with whip-like leaves.
Mastoides, breast-like, nipple-like.
Matricaroides, resembling dog's chamomile, *Matricaria*.
Matronalis, pertaining to a matron.
Mattula, the fibrous matting on some palms.
Maturescent, becoming ripe.
Maturus, mature, ripe.
Matutinus, flowering early, before noon.
Mauritanicus, from Mauretania (ancient geography), the modern Morocco, N.W. Africa.
Mauritians, from the Isle of Mauritius.
Maurorum, from Morocco, N.W. Africa.
Maxillaris, of jaw-bone shape, pertaining to the jaw.
Maximus, the largest.
Maynensis, from the river Mayo in Peru.
Maypurensis, from Maipures, the island in the cataracts of the Orinoco.
Meccanus, from Mecca in Arabia.
Medeoloides, resembling *Medeola* (named after the sorceress Medea).
Medeo-luteus, with yellow centre.
Medialis, pertaining to the middle.
Medicaginoides, resembling medick or Snail Clover, *Medicago*.
Medicinalis, medicinal, used in medicine.
Medicus, from Media, now Irak Ajemi in Persia, also medicinal.
Mediocris, intermediate.
Mediolanensis, from the neighbourhood of Milan.
Mediorimus, in the middle, pertaining to the middle.
Mediterraneus, from the Mediterranean.
Medius, intermediate, between two types.
Medullaris, medullous, pithy, having the texture of pith.
Meduseus, Medusa-like (the Medusa head has snakes in place of hair).

Megacanthus, beset with strong thorns (*megas*, large, great).
Megacarpus, bearing large fruit.
Megacephalus, with large head.
Megalanthus, bearing large flowers.
Megalismontanus, from Mount Megalla, Cape S. Africa.
Megalocystis, bearing large bladder-like organs.
Megalodus, with large teeth.
Megalophyllus, having large leaves.
Megalopolitanus, from Mecklenburg.
Megalopotamicus, from Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.
Megalospermus, bearing large seeds or spores. [(ferus).
Megaphyllidae, possessing broad fronds
Megaphyllous, having large leaves or leaf-like expansions.
Magarhizus, large-rooted.
Megastachys, megastachys, with large spikes.
Megistocarpus, bearing very large fruit, or large panicles of fruit.
Meiacanthus, with thin or small thorns.
Meifolius, with leaves like Badmoney, *Meum*.
Meiogyrous, rolled inwards a little.
Meiophyllous, with one or more leaves of a whorl suppressed.
Melaenus, black. *Mela*, *melan*, *melano*, black, used as prefix.
Mela-leucus, black and white.
Melampodus, with black stems (*melan*, black or nearly so).
Melanadenius, with black glands.
Melananthus, bearing black flowers.
Melancholicus, melancholic, gloomy in appearance or colour.
Melangeophilus, loam-loving.
Melanidus, dark, sombre.
Melanocalyx, having black or dark calyx.
Melanocarpus bearing black or dark fruit.
Melanocaulis, with black stalk.
Melanocentrus, being black or dark in the centre.

Melanochaetus, with black bristles.
Melanochlaenus, with black coverings.
Melanochlamys, **melanochlamys**, with black mantle.
Melanochlorus, blackish-green.
Melanococcus, bearing black berries.
Melanocyclus, having black rings.
Melano-leucus, black and white.
Melanolomus, with black or dark border.
Melanophloeus, having black bark.
Melanophthalmus, with black eyes.
Melanophyllus, having dark-coloured leaves.
Melanopodus, **melanopus**, with black foot-stalks.
Melanospermus, bearing black seeds or spores.
Melanostictus, dotted black.
Melanotrichus, with black hairs.
Melanoxylus, **Melanoxylon**, having black wood.
Melantherus, with black anthers.
Melastomaceae, plants of the *Melastoma*, Malabar Laurel, tribe.
Meleagris, spotted like Galesni or Guinea fowl.
Meliaceae, plants of the *Melia*, Bead-tree, tribe.
Melanthaceae plants of the *Melanthus*, Great Cape Honey-flower, tribe.
Melanthus, bearing honey flowers (*mel*, honey).
Meliobus, bearing sweet fruit.
Melinoides, honey-like.
Melinus, of the colour of quince.
Meliodoris, sweet-smelling.
Melissoides, *Melissa* (Basil-thyme) like.
Melitenensis, from the Isle of Malta.
Melittasphiliae, flowers which are fertilized by large bees.
Melittifolius, with leaves like wild balm, *Melissa*.
Mellens, with the taste or smell of honey, honey-coloured.
Melliferus, honey yielding.
Mellinus, of the colour of new honey.
Melliodorus, smelling like honey.
Mellitica sweet.

Melocarpus, bearing melon-like fruit.
Melongena, Egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.
Meloniformis, **meloformis**, melon-shaped.
Melopepo, **Electora's-cap** Gourd, *Cucurbita Melopepo*.
Membranaceus, having the texture of membranes.
Membranuliferus, bearing membranes.
Memnonius, brownish-black.
Memphiticus, from Memphis in Egypt.
Meniscatus, half a cylinder, a crescent-shaped cylinder.
Meniscioides, resembling the fern *Meniscium*.
Meniscoides, -**dous**, crescent-shaped.
Menispermaceae, plants of the *Menispermum*, Moon-creeper tribe.
Menstrualis, **menstruus**, lasting for a month.
Menthoides, Mint, *Mentha*, like.
Mentiens, very similar.
Mentosus, chin-shaped (the projection in the flowers of some orchids).
Menyanthoides, resembling Fringed Buckbeam, *Menyanthes*.
Meoides, resembling Badmoney, *Meum*.
Meonacanthus, with small thorns.
Mericalcium, a portion of fruit which splits off as a perfect fruit (as in *Umbelliferae*).
Meridensis, from Merida, Venezuela.
Meridianus, } belonging to noon.
Meridionalis, }
Merismaticus, dividing into similar parts or portions.
Merus, denotes parts or numbers in compound words. [middle.
Mesacanthus, having a thorn in the
Mesembrianthemoides, resembling *Mesembryanthemum*, Fig Marigold.
Mesenteriformis, having the form of entrails.
Mesophilus, dwelling in moist land.
Mesopotamicus, from Mesopotamia between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.
Mesothermophilus, dwelling in the temperate zone.

Mespiloides, Medlar-like, *Mespilus*.
Messanensis, messanias, from Messina in Sicily.
Messeniasus, from Messina, a province in Greece.
Metachrous, colour-changing.
Metallicus, with a metallic lustre.
Metamorphus, transformed (the change of one organ into another).
Metensis, from Metz in Alsace-Lorraine.
Meteoric, applied to flowers whose expansion depends on the weather.
Methysticus, intoxicating.
Metropolitans, from the Metropolis.
Metulifer, *metuliferus*, forming projections.
Mexicanus, of Mexican origin.
Mezerium, dwarf Bay Daphne or foreboding, deadly.
Micaceus, mica-like.
Micans, shining, glistening.
Micracanthus, having small thorns (*mikros*, small).
Micradenius, having small glands.
Micraucistrus, having small or minute barbs.
Micranthus, bearing minute flowers.
Microcalycus, *microcalyx*, with small calyx.
Microacanthus, with small thorns.
Microcarpus, bearing small fruit.
Microcephalus, having small or short heads.
Microcerus, having small horns.
Microchitus, with short, small, coverings.
Microchlamys, *microchlamys*, with small envelope, covering.
Microdasy, *microdasyus*, with minute hairs or prickles.
Microdictus, *microdictyon*, covered with small net-work.
Microdon, *microdontus*, minutely toothed.
Microglochinus, having minute bristles.
Microglossus, with small, short tongues.
Microlepis, having small scales.
Micromelittophilae, flowers fertilized by small bees, and similar insects.

Micromerus, with small joints.
Micromyophilae, flowers fertilized by small flies.
Micropetalus, with small petals.
Microphyllus, small-leaved.
Micropodus, with small stalk.
Micropogus, small-bearded.
Micropterus, small-winged.
Micropus, with small stalk.
Microrrhizus, with small roots.
Microscias, sparsely-thorned.
Microspermus, having small seeds or spores.
Microsphaericus, bearing small balls, globes.
Microstachyus, *microstachys*, with small spike.
Microstigmus, having small stigma.
Microstomus, with small throat, mouth or gorge.
Microthelis, with small warts.
Microtherm, plants of the Arctic Alpine zone, a line bounding cold (of little heat) places.
Microtrichous, with microscopic pubescence.
Miliaceus, millet-like, *Milium*.
Militaris, with helmet and also soldier-like, in masses.
Milleflorus, bearing a thousand, or many flowers.
Millefolius, bearing a thousand, or many leaves.
Millegranus, bearing a thousand, or many grains.
Mimoseae, plants of the *Mimosa*, Soap-nut tree tribe.
Mimosifolius, with leaves like *Mimosa*.
Mimosoides, resembling Soap-nut tree *Mimosa*.
Mimuliflorus, with flowers like Monkey-flower, *Mimulus*.
Mimuloides, Monkey Flower or *Mimulus*-like.
Minahassae, from Minnahassa, Celebes Islands, Eastern Archipelago.
Minarum, from Minas Geraes State in Brazil.

Minax, menacing, threatening.
Miniatus, the colour of Cinnabar or red lead, more orange or duller than vermillion.
Minimus, very small.
Minor, smaller, lesser.
Minus, small, less.
Minutiflorus, bearing small flowers.
Minutissimus, very minute, extremely small.
Minutus, very small, inconspicuous.
Miocarpus, bearing small fruit.
Mirabilis, wonderful.
Mirus, quaint, extraordinary.
Miscellaneus, miscellaneous, mixed.
Miser, *miser*, *miserum*, miserable, sickly. [simpl.]
Mississippiensis, from the river Mississippi.
Missouriensis, from the river Missouri.
Mitis, gentle, defenceless, without thorns or spines.
Mitriformis, *mitratus*, mitre-shaped.
Mixtus, *mistus*, cross-bred, mixed.
Mnioides, resembling a common moss, *Mnium*.
Modestus, *modicus*, modest, unpretentious.
Moesiacus, from Moesia, now Bulgaria.
Moestus, *maestus*, mournful, sad.
Mogontiacus, *moguntiacus*, from Moguntia, now Mainz in Germany.
Mohavensis, from the Mohave river, California.
Molaris, resembling a double tooth.
Molendinaceous, pertaining to windmill, with large, wing-like expansions.
Moldavicus, from Moldavia, Roumania.
Mollicomus, soft-tufted.
Molliculus, very pliable, soft, tender.
Mollifolius, with soft, velvety leaves.
Mollis, soft, tender, usually meaning pubescent like velvet.
Mollissimus, very soft.
Mollugo, Indian chickweed.
Molluscus, soft, mollusc-like.
Molopospermus, *molospermus*, bearing seeds showing the scar of attachment.
Moluccanus, from the Moluccas Islands, Eastern Archipelago.

Molybdinus, lead-coloured, sad, neutral grey.
Monacanthus, with one, or with single thorns.
Monacensis, from Munich, Bavaria.
Monadelphus, having the filaments of the stamens united into one bundle.
Monandrus, bearing flowers with one stamen.
Monanthemus, *-ithens*, with one single flower. [flowers].
Monanthus, one-flowered, or with single
Monatherus, bearing one single spike.
Mongolicus, from Mongolia.
Moniliferus, bearing necklace, or strings of beads.
Moniliformis, necklace-shaped, like a string of beads.
Monimiaceae, plants of the Monimla tribe.
Monocarpellary, composed of one carpel only.
Monocarpus, with one fruit or carpel, or a plant that bears but once.
Monocephalous, *-lus*, bearing a single head of flowers.
Monochlamys, *monochlamys*, with floral envelope, or perianth of one kind only.
Monochromus, of one tint, self-coloured.
Monoclinus, *-mus*, Hermaphrodite, having both stamen and pistil in the same flower.
Monococcus, bearing one seed or berry.
Monocotyledonous, having but one cotyledon or seed-leaf.
Monodontus, with one tooth.
Monogamous, having the stamens united by their anthers.
Monogynus, having a single pistil in a flower.
Monoicus, *monoecious*, having stamen and pistil in separate flowers, but on the same plant.
Monomerus, with single member, as a fruit of one carpel or a flower with one member in each whorl.
Monopetalus, with single petal, or all petals joined into one.

Monophyllus, one-leaved, with but one leaf or membrane.
Monopterigius, **monopterus**, with one wing only.
Monopyrenus, bearing single stone or nutlet.
Monorchis, with single tuber.
Monosepalus, having the segments of the calyx united.
Monosoratus, with single sori.
Monospermus, having one seed only.
Monostachyus, **monostachys**, with the flowers arranged on one spike.
Monostichus, arranged in a single vertical row.
Monostylus, having a single style.
Monotoconus, fruiting once only.
Monspellacus, from Mount Pelium, Greece.
Monspellensis, from Mont Pellier.
Monspellanus, from the district of Mont Pellier.
Monstrosus, **monstruosus**, monstrous, of abnormal development.
Montanus, growing on the mountains.
Montevidensis, from Monte Video, South America.
Monticolus, growing on hills.
Monumentalis, monument-like, column- or pillar-like.
Moraceae, plants of the Mulberry, *Morus*, tribe. [gary.
Moravicus, from Moravia, Austria-Hun-
Morbillosus, with markings like those of the measles.
Morifolius, with leaves like the mulberry-tree.
Moringaceae, plants of the *Moringa*, Ben-oil-plant tribe.
Morinus, mulberry-black.
Morio, a helmet or cap.
Morocarpus, bearing fruit resembling mulberry, *Morus*.
Morosus, morose, peevish, fretful.
Morsus-ranae, frog-bite, *Hydrocharis*.
Mosaicus, tessellated, patchy, or showing peculiarity of more than one species.

Moschatellinus, resembling moschus, musk or musky.
Moschatus, with a musky scent.
Mosquensis, from Moscow, Russia.
Mossambicensis, from Mosambique, South Africa.
Moulmeinensis, from Moulmein or Maulmain, in Lower Burmah.
Mucedinous, mould-like.
Mucidus, mildewy, mouldy.
Mucilagineus, slimy.
Mucroiferus, containing or secreting mucilage.
Mucosus, slimy.
Mucronatus, terminating, an organ with a straight, stiff and sharp point.
Mucronifolius, with sharp, pointed leaves.
Mucronulatus, with a diminutive sharp point.
Muldavicus, from the banks of the river Moldau, Austria-Bohemia.
Multangularis, many-angled (used of stalks, etc.).
Multicapsular, having many capsules.
Multicaulis, with many stalks.
Multiceps, bearing many heads.
Multiciliate, with many cilia, much fringed.
Multicipital, having many shoots from the crown of the root.
Multicolor, **multicolorus**, many-coloured.
Multicastatus, with many ribs.
Multidentatus, closely toothed, with many teeth.
Multifarius, manifold, with many longitudinal rows (used of leaves, etc.).
Multiferous, bearing fruit often.
Multifidus, many-cleft, divided into many segments.
Multiflorus, many-flowered.
Multifolius, having many leaves.
Multijugus, having many pairs of leaves.
Multilateralis, being many-sided, having several flattened surfaces.
Multilineatus, profusely covered with lines.
Multilocularis, having many cells.

Multinatus, composed of many (used of organs, etc.).
Multinervis, closely nerved or veined.
Multipartitus, divided into many compartments.
Multiplex, multiplicabilis, many-fold, where many of the same parts occur together.
Multiradiatus, with many rays.
Multirameus, with many boughs or branches.
Multisectus, with many incisions, much looped.
Multiserialis, multiseriate, having many series of rows.
Multisetus, closely set with bristles.
Multisiliquosus, bearing many seed-pods.
Multivalvis, with many valves.
Munonia, from the Irish province Munster.
Muniens, fortified, protected by overhanging leaves, etc.
Munitus, armed (with thorns or spines).
Muralis, murarius, growing on walls.
Murcius, from the Spanish province Murcia.
Muricatus, full of rough, short, sharp points.
Muricellus, living on walls.
Murinus, murinaceus, mouse-coloured.
Murorum, growing on walls.
Musaceae, plants of the *Musa*, Banana, tribe.
Musaceous, banana-like.
Muscariformis, of the shape of a fly-brush, or resembling *Muscar*, Grape Hyacinth.
Muscarioides, resembling Grape Hyacinth, *Muscar*.
Muscarius, pertaining to flies.
Musciferus, moss-like.
Muscigenus, growing in moss.
Muscipula, fly-trap *Dionaea muscipula*, Venus Fly-trap.
Muscivorus, catching flies.
Muscoides, moss-like.
Muscosus, covered, as with moss.

Muscoviensis, from Muskau, Silesia, Germany.
Musculinus, robust, strong.
Musifolius, with leaves like *Musa*, Banana.
Mustellinus, pertaining to a weasel, or weasel-coloured.
Mutabilis, changing in form or colour.
Mutatus, changing in appearance.
Muticus, curtailed, blunt.
Mutilatus, mutilus, muticus, curtailed, docked, pointless blunt, awnless.
Mutinensis, from ancient Mutina, now Modena in Italy.
Myacanthus, bearing thorns upon the bark of the stem.
Myiodes, fly-like in shape.
Myiophilae, fly-loving, plants with evil-smelling flowers, fertilized by flies.
Myodes, mouse-like.
Myoporaceae, plants of the *Myoporum* tribe, Australian Blueberry-tree.
Myosotoides, resembling *Myosotis*, Forget-me-not.
Myosuroides, resembling mouse-tail, *Myosurus*. [spines.
Myriacanthus, closely set with thorns
Myrianthus, closely set with flowers.
Myriaceae, plants of the *Myrica*, Candleberry Myrtle, tribe.
Myricoides, resembling *Myrica*, Candleberry Myrtle.
Myriocarpus, bearing much fruit.
Myriophylloides, resembling *Myriophyllum*, common Water Milfoil.
Myriophyllus, densely covered with leaves.
Myriostachys, myriostachyus, bearing many spikes.
Myriostigma, closely covered with scales.
Myristicaceae, plants of the *Myristica*, Nutmeg-tree, tribe.
Myrmecophilous, ant-loving, plants which offer special shelter or food for ants.
Myrmocotonus, frequented by ants.
Myrrhifolius, with leaves like *Myrrhis*, British Myrrh.

Myrsinaceae, plants of the *Myrsine*, African Myrtle, tribe.

Myrsinites, resembling *Myrsine*, African Myrtle.

Myrsinoides, resembling common Myrtle.

Myrtaceae, plants of the *Myrtus*, common Myrtle, tribe.

Myrtifolius, myrtiphyllus, with leaves like the common Myrtle.

Myrtilloides, resembling *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, Whortleberry.

Myrtiformis, resembling the Myrtle.

Mysorensis, from Mysore, a native state in South India.

Myrtacinus, bearded, beard-like.

Mytilinus, shell-like in form.

Myurus, long and tapering, like a mouse's tail.

Myxa, slime, mucus.

Nacreous, with a pearl-like lustre.

Naevosus, marked with scars.

Najadaceae, plants of the *Naiadaceae* tribe (a family of water plants).

Namaquensis, from Namaqualand, German S.W. Africa.

Nancyensis, from Nancy in France.

Nankinensis, from Nankin in China.

Nanocarpus, bearing small fruit.]

Nanus, a dwarf (synonym Pumilio).

Napaens, growing in wooded ravines.

Napellifolius, with leaves like the common Aconite, *Aconitum Napellus*.

Napiformis, napinus, [turnip-shaped, or rooted.

Narbonensis, from Narbonne in France.

Narcissiflorus, bearing narcissus-like flowers.

Narcissoides, resembling narcissus.

Narcoticus, having a numbing, drowsy effect.

Nardiformis, nardoides, resembling *Nardus*, Mat-Grass.

Nascens, growing, in the act of being formed.

Nasturtioides, resembling water-cress.

Nasutus, with big nose.

Natalensis, from Natal, S.E. Africa.

Natans, "swimming," usually means "with floating leaves."

Naucinus, naucus, modest.

Nauseosus, repulsive, causing vomiting.

Nautiliform, pertaining to ships.

Navicellatus, in shape of a ship.

Navicularis, boat-shaped.

Neapolitanus, from Naples in Italy.

Nebrodensis, from Mount Nebrodi in Sicily.

Nebularis, nebulosus, cloudy, applied to finely divided inflorescence, as feather-grass.

Necessarius, unavoidable.

Neglectus, unobserved, insignificant.

Neilghericus, neilgheriensis, from the Nilgiri Hills, India.

Nema, a thread, a filament.

Nematicaulis, with a thread-like stalk.

Nematoides, nematodes, thread-like.

Nematophyllus, with thread-like leaves.

Nemausensis, from Nîmes, Department Gard, France.

Nemolapathum, Wood-sorrel, *Rumex nemorosus*.

Nemophilus, sylvan, inhabiting woods and groves.

Nemontanus, from Neuberg in Styria.

Nemoralis, nemorensis, nemorens, sylvan, growing in woods and groves.

Nemorosus, wooded, wood-like, full of woods, abounding in woods.

Nemorum, of the woods (used in compound words).

Neocaledonicus, from New Caledonia, West Pacific.

Neogranatensis, from New Granada.

Neoguineensis, from the Isle of New Guinea, E. Archipelago.

Neomarchicus, from Neumark, province in Prussia, Germany.

Neomexicanus, from New Mexico, U.S.A.

Neopyrenaicus, from Pyrenees Serrados, mountains in Brazil.

Nepalensis, nepaulensis, from the native state of Nepal in British India.

Nepenthaceae, plants of the pitcher-plant, *Nepenthes*, tribe.

Nepenthoides, pitcher-like.
Nepetoides, resembling cat-mint, *Nepeta*.
Nephrocarpus, bearing kidney-shaped fruit.
Nephrolepis, kidney-shaped.
Nerilifolius, with leaves like Oleander, *Nerium*.
Nervalis, relating to the midrib of a leaf, as a prolongation of it, as a tendril.
Nervatus, **nervosus**, having veins or nerves.
Nervigerus, forming nerves or veins.
Nervillosus, very shaggy.
Nesophilus, island-loving.
Neubergensis, from Neuberg, Styria.
Neurocalyx, with veined calyx.
Neurocarpus, bearing veined fruit.
Neuroides, nerve-like, full of nerves.
Neuter, sexless, a flower without stamens or pistils.
Nevadensis, from Nevada, U.S.A.
Nicaeensis, from Nicaea in Asia Minor or from Nice.
Nicaraguensis, from Nicaragua, Central America.
Nicobaricus, from the islands of Nicobar, Indian Ocean.
Nicotianiflorus, with flowers like the tobacco-plant, *Nicotiana*.
Nicotianus, tobacco-coloured, a full brown.
Nictans, nodding, drooping.
Nictitans, nodding, drooping.
Nidiflorus, forming nests.
Nidiflorus, with nest-like flowers, **Nidosus**.
Nidorosus, reeking, having a foul smell.
Nidulans, **nidularis**, **nidularius**, nesting, lying in a cavity or imbedded in pulp, as the seeds of a berry.
Nidus, a nest, a place for seeds to germinate.
Nigelloides, resembling Fennel-flower, *Nigella*.
Niger, **nigra**, **nigrum**, **nigrans**, black, blackness.
Nigratus, blackened, clothed in black.
Nigrescens, } turning black, becoming
Nigricans, } black.

Nigricaulis, with black stalk.
Nigripes, with black base or foot-stalk.
Nigritaues, from the banks of the river Niger, W. Africa.
Nigritellus, dark, nearly black.
Nigritus, blackened, clothed in black.
Nigro-paleaceus, with black scales.
Nigro-punctatus, very black dots.
Nigro-viridis, very dark green.
Nilaghericus, **neilghericus**, from the Nilgiri Hills, India.
Niloticus, from the banks of the river Nile.
Nipalensis, from Nepal, an Indian native state (Himalayan region).
Niponicus, from the Japanese island Nipon.
Niskiensis, from the river Nisse, in Prussian Silesia.
Nitelinus, the colour of a dormouse.
Nitens,
Nitidulus, } shining, smooth and clear,
Nitidus, } lustrous.
Nitidus, somewhat shiny.
Nitriensis, from Neutra, Hungary.
Nivalis, growing near the snow line.
Niveus, snow-white, pure and lustrous.
Nivosus, as if snowed on.
Nobilis, noble, stately.
Noctiflorus, **nocturnus**, flowering at night, lasting one night only.
Nediflorus, flowering at a node.
Nodosus, knotty, gnarled, said of roots and stems.
Nodulus, a little knot.
Nolanaceae, plants of the *Nolana*, Chilian Bell-flower tribe.
Noli-me-tangere, "do not touch me." The ripe fruit explodes on touching.
Non plus ultra, the highest attainable.
Non scriptus, not described, or without markings.
Nootkatensis, **nutkaensis**, on the isle of Nutka, N. America.
Noricum, from Salzburg, in Styria.
Normalis, according to rule or type.
Norvegicus, of Norwegian origin.
Notabilis, noteworthy.
Notatus, marked with lines or spots.

Noterophilous, moisture loving (between wet and dry).

Nothus, a bastard or hybrid.

Novae-Angliae, from New England, a region of the eastern states of U.S.A.

Novae Caledoniae, from the New Caledonia Islands, West Pacific.

Novae Hollandiae, from New Holland, now Australia.

Novaeboracensis, from the district of New York.

Novemnervus, with nine nerves or veins.

Novus, new.

Nubicolus, cloudy.

Nubicus, **nubiensis**, from Nubia, N.E. Africa.

Nubigenus, cloud-forming.

Nubilus, cloudy.

Nucamentaceus, being as hard as a nut, also like stone fruit.

Nuciferus, bearing nuts.

Nuciform, in shape like a nut.

Nudatus, **nudus**, naked, bare.

Nudicaulis, having naked stem, denude of leaves.

Nudiflorus, with hairless-naked flowers.

Nudiusculus, being somewhat bare or naked.

Nudus, naked, bare.

Nullinervis, without visible nerves or veins.

Numerosus, very many, too many to count.

Numidicus, from Numidia, now Algeria.

Nummularius, round and flat, like a coin.

Nutans, nodding, drooping.

Nutantiflorus, bearing nodding, drooping flowers.

Nutkaensis, **nutkanus**, from the isle of Nutka, N. America.

Nux-baccata, a nut enclosed in pulp, as that of the Yew.

Nyassensis, from the Lake Nyassa, S.E. Africa.

Nyctaginaceae, plants of the *Nyctanthes*, tree-of-Sadness tribe.

Nyctagineus, resembling Californian four-o'clock-flower.

Nyctaginiflorus, **nyctanthus**, flowering at night.

Nyctellus, pertaining to night.

Nyctotropic, the folding of leaves at night (the sleep of plants).

Nycticallus, **nycticalus**, beautiful at night.

Nymphaeaceae, plants of the *Nymphaea*, Water-Lily tribe.

Nymphaeoides, resembling Water-Lily.

Nymphalia, floating, like the leaves and flowers of Water-Lilies.

Oaxacanus, from the neighbourhood of Oaxaca, in Mexico.

Obbatus, beaker-shaped.

Obclavatus, club-shaped, the thick end attached.

Obconellus, **obconicus**, of conical form and attached at the point.

Obcordatus, inversely heart-shaped, (used of leaves).

Obcuneatus, inversely wedge-shaped.

Obductus, covered.

Obesus, inflated, swollen.

Obimbricatus, overlapping downwards, like tiles.

Oblatus, of the shape of an orange.

Obligulatus, inverse ligulate, tongued.

Oblique-truncatus, cut short slantingly.

Obliquus, slanting, sideways.

Obliteratus, **oblitteratus**, suppressed.

Oblongifolius, with oblong leaves.

Oblongo-ovatus, of long, oval form.

Oblongus, oblong, long in one way.

Obovatus, egg-shaped in outline, attached at the smaller end.

Obovoid, inversely solid egg-shaped.

Obrepandus, inversely curved.

Obscenus, **obscoenus**, offensive, disgusting.

Obscurus, hidden, undistinguishable, dull, dingy.

Obsoletus, grown out of use, imperfectly developed.

Obsubulatus, narrow pointed at base and widening towards the apex.

Obiectus, protected (covered with something).
Obtruncatus, shortened, cut or lopped off.
Obtusangulus, with blunt angles.
Obtusatus, rounded, blunt at the apex.
Obtusifolius, with leaves blunt at the apex.
Obtusilobatus, **obtusilobus**, with blunt lobes.
Obtusipetalus, with blunt petals.
Obtusiusculus, somewhat blunt.
Obtusius, blunt, rounded at the apex.
Obumbrans, overshadowed.
Obvallatus, protected on all sides by a cover.
Obversus, turned from the apex towards the base.
Obvolatus, rolled upon itself (same as *Convolute*).
Oceanicus, from the New Hebrides in the Pacific Ocean.
Occidentalis, western.
Occlusus, **occludatus**, hidden, obscure.
Oceanidus, marine plants.
Ocellatus, with a little eye, a patch of colour, sometimes with a spot.
Ochnaceae, plants of the *Ochna*, Jasmine-wood, tribe.
Ochotensis, from Ochotak, E. Coast of Siberia.
Ochraceus, pale dull yellow, ochre yellow.
Ochranthus, bearing ochre-yellow flowers.
Ochreateus, having a sheath composed of one or two membranes (as in *sycamore*).
Ochroleucus, very pale yellow ochre.
Ochroploda, with yellow bark.
Ochrostemus, **ochrostemon**, with yellow threads.
Ochrotrichus, with golden hairs.
Ochthodes, with hard margin.
Ocimoidea, resembling *Ocimum* (a genus of half-hardy herbs and shrubs).
Ocreatus, with a sheath formed by one or two stipules.
Octacanthus, with eight thorns.
Octagynous, with eight styles.

Octamerous, with eight parts, having eight members in each whorl.
Octandrus, having eight stamens.
Octipes, eight-footed.
Octiflorus, **octoflorus**, with eight flowers.
Octofolius, eight fold.
Octogonus, eight-sided or angled.
Octopetalus, having eight petals.
Octosephalous, with eight sepals.
Octostichous, in eight vertical rows.
Oculus, eye-like, a patch of colour with a dot.
Oculus Christi, Christ's-Eye, *Inula Oculus Christi*.
Odontalgicus, toothache-soothing.
Odontoglossoides, resembling *Odeontoglossum*, Almond-scented Orchid.
Odontolomus, with toothed edge.
Odontophyllus, with toothed leaves.
Odontopterus, having toothed wings.
Odontosepalus, with toothed sepals.
Odontospermus, bearing toothed seeds or spawn.
Odontostephanus, with a ring of teeth.
Odoratissimus, of very sweet odour.
Odoratus, **odourus**, sweet-smelling.
Odorifer, **odoriferus**, giving off sweet odour.
Odorus, sweet-smelling.
Oeconomicus, used in agriculture.
Oelandicus, from Oeland, an island of Sweden.
Oenensis, from the banks of the river Oenus, now Inn, chief affluence of the Danube.
Oenobarbus, with a green beard.
Oenotheraceae, plants of the *Oenothera*, Evening-Primrose tribe.
Officinalis, of practical use to man.
Ohiotensis, from the banks of the river Ohio, chief affluence of the Mississippi.
Oides, **-odes**, **-ides**, **-oldens**, in compound words signifying a resemblance.
Oliaceae, plants of the *Oliaceae* tribe (a genus of tropical climbers).
Oleaceae, plants of the *Olea*, Olive Tree tribe.

Oleaginus, fleshy and oily.

Oleiferus, oil-yielding.

Oleifolius, with leaves like the Olive Tree.

Oleus, with an odour good or bad.

Oleoides, resembling Olive Tree, *Olea*.

Oleospermus, bearing oil-yielding seeds.

Oleosus, rich in oil.

Oleraceus, an eatable garden herb.

Olibanum, a gum used for incense.

Olidus, of evil odour.

Oligacanthus, sparsely thorned or spiked.

Oligandrus, having few, less than twenty stamens.

Oliganthus, bearing few flowers.

Oligarchous, suppressing, overrunning their neighbours.

Oligocarpus, bearing little fruit.

Oligocephalus, bearing few heads.

Oligodontus, sparsely toothed.

Oligomerus, with few parts or members.

Oligosorus, sparsely heaped, having few capsules.

Oligostachys, oligostachyus, with few or weak spikes.

Oligotrichus, sparsely haired.

Olitarius, of domestic use.

Olivaceus, of olive colour, or having the quality of olives.

Olivifer, oliviferus, bearing olives.

Oliviformis, of olive shape.

Ollarius, cup-shaped.

Olorinus, as white as a swan.

Olutiformis, small cup-shaped.

Olympicus, olympiacus, olympius, from Mount Olympus, Macedonia.

Olysiiponensis, from the district of Lisbon.

Omphalodeus, navel-like (like the hilum on a seed).

Onagraceae, plants of the *Oenothera*, Evening Primrose tribe.

Oncidioides, resembling *Oncidium*, spread eagle Orchid.

Oncocalyx, with hump-shaped calyx.

Oncotrichus, with hairy swelling.

Oninensis, from the island of Onin, peninsula New Guinea. [harrow.

Ononoides, resembling *Ononis*, Rest-

Onosmiflorus, bearing flowers similar to those of *Onosma*, Rutton-Root.

Onoticus, with donkey's ears.

Ontariensis, from Ontario, W. Canada.

Ontolepis, producing scales.

Onustus, overloaded.

Oocarpus, bearing egg-shaped fruit.

Oocephalus, with egg-shaped head.

Oodes, oodeus, egg-shaped.

Oophorus, bearing eggs.

Oothelis, with egg-shaped warts.

Opacus, dark, with a dull surface.

Operculatus, covered with a lid (like the open part of a capsule).

Opertus, hidden.

Ophiocarpus, bearing snake-shaped fruit.

Ophioccephalus, having snake-like head.

Ophioglossaceae, plants of the *Ophioglossum*, small Adder's tongue Fern tribe.

Ophioglossoides, resembling small Adder's tongue Fern.

Ophioscorodon, common leek, *Allium*.

Ophiunculus, snake-shaped.

Opifer, opifera, opiferum, helpful.

Opiifer, opifera, opiferum, opium yielding.

Opimus, fruitful.

Opiparus, beautiful.

Oporinus, autumnal.

Oppositifolius, with leaves or other organs inserted on a stem opposite to each other.

Oppositus, set in pairs (as of leaves).

Opulens, opulentus, rich, abundant.

Opulifolius, with leaves like the snowball tree, *Viburnum Opulus*.]

Opuloides, resembling snowball tree.

Opulus, snowball.

Opuntius, from Opus in Loeris, Greece.

Oranensis, from Oran in Algiers.

Orangeanus, from the banks of the Orange River, South Africa.

Orbicularifolius, with disc-shaped leaves (*orb*, a circle).

Orbicularis, disc or ball-shaped, or nearly so.

Orbiculatus, circular.
Orbillatus, shield-shaped (*orbis*, an orb).
Orcheotomus, pertaining to testicle.
Orchidaceae, plants of the *Orchis* tribe.
Orchideus, of the *Orchis* tribe.
Orchioides, resembling *Orchis*.
Ordinatus, pertaining to an order.
Oreades, oreophilus, mountain-loving.
Oregonus, oregonensis, from Oregon, U.S.A.
Oreochoris, mountain-loving.
Oreodoxus, the beauty of the Mountain.
Oreophilus, mountain-loving.
Organensis, from the Organ Mountains, North Mexico.
Oryalis, orgyialis, a fathom, about 6 feet.
Orientalis, eastern.
Origanifolius, with leaves like *Origanum*, Marjoram.
Origanoides, resembling Marjoram.
Orinocensis, from the banks of the Orinoco.
Orixensis, from Orissa, Bengal, British India.
Ornans, } decorated, beautified.
Ornatus, }
Ornifolius, with leaves like the flowering ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*.
Ornithius, bird-like.
Ornithocephalus, resembling bird's head.
Ornithogaloides, resembling Star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogolum*.
Ornithoides, bird-like.
Ornithophilus, flowers fertilized by birds.
Ornithophorus, carried by birds.
Ornithopodioides, resembling bird's-foot, *Ornithopus*.
Ornithopodus, with bird-like claws.
Ornithopus, resembling bird's-foot.
Ornithorrhynchus, resembling bird's beak.
Orobanchaceae, plants of the *Orobanche*, Broom-rape, tribe.
Orobanchoides, resembling Broom-rape.
Oroboides, resembling bitter vetch, *Orobus*.
Orontium, calf's-snout, or small snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum Orontium*.

Orophilus, mountain-loving.
Orthacanthus, with straight thorns.
Orthanthus, with upright flowers.
Orthocephalus, with straight, upright head.
Orthocernus, with straight horns.
Orthodon, orthodontus, with straight teeth.
Orthopterus, with straight or upright wings.
Orthospermus, bearing straight seeds.
Orthostachys, othostachyus, with upright spikes.
Orthostichus, vertical rows of leaves on a stem.
Orthotropus, straight, upright.
Oryziformis, of the form of rice.
Oryzinus, oryzoides, resembling Rice-plant, *Oriza*.
Osmundaceae, plants of the flowering form, *Osmunda*, tribe.
Osmundaceus, resembling flowering fern.
Ossaeiformis, bone-like in shape.
Osseticus, pertaining to the Ossets, a hill tribe in the Caucasus Mountains.
Ossens, ossiculus, of bony texture.
Ossiculum, a little bone (as the stone of the Medlar).
Ossificatus, having become hard, like bone (as the stone of plum or Peach).
Ossiformis bone-shaped.
Ossifragus, bone-breaking.
Ostiolate, having a small aperture.
Ostreatus, rough, hard.
Ostrya, Hop-Hornbeam, *Carpinus Ostrya*.
Otites, having ears.
Otolepis, with ear-shaped scales.
Otophorus, having ears.
Ovalifolius, having oval leaves.
Ovalis, broadly elliptic in outline.
Ovatus, elliptic, but broader at the base.
Ovifer, bearing eggs.
Oviformis, egg-shaped.
Ovimammus, with egg-shaped nipple.
Ovinus, sought by sheep.
Ovirensis, from Mount Obir, in Corinthia.
Ovoideus, oval.

Ovulate, ovuliferus, bearing ovules or little eggs.

Ovulum, a little egg.

Owariensis, from Owara, in West Africa.

Oxalidaceae, plants of the *Oxalis*, Wood Sorrel, tribe.

Oxaloides, resembling Wood Sorrel.

Oxyacanthoides, resembling Haw-thorn, *Crataegus*.

Oxyacanthus, with sharp spines or prickles.

Oxycarpus, bearing sharp, pointed fruit.

Oxycedrus, brown-berried Juniper, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*.

Oxyceras, of sharp pointed form.

Oxycoccus, Crane-berry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, or with acid berries.

Oxydontus, with pointed teeth.

Oxyglottis, having pointed tongue.

Oxygonus, with sharp angles.

Oxylobus, having pointed lobes.

Oxyodontus, sharply toothed.

Oxyotus, with pointed ears.

Oxypetalus, with pointed petals.

Oxyphyllus, having pointed leaves.

Oxypterus, having pointed wings.

Oxyrrhynchus, with pointed beak.

Oxysepalus, having pointed sepals.

Pabularis, fodder, provender yielding.

Pachyanthus, bearing thick flowers.

Pachybulbus, with thick bulbs.

Pachycarpus, bearing thick fruit.

Pachycentrus, having thick spurs.

Pachycladus, with thick twigs.

Pachycornis, with thick horns.

Pachydermis, -dermus, having thick or firm skin or bark.

Pachygonus, with blunt angles.

Pachyphyllus, thick-leaved.

Pachypterus, thick-winged.

Pachyrrhachis, with thick ribs.

Pachyrrhizus, having thick roots.

Pachystachys, pachystachyus, bearing thick spikes.

Pachystylus, with thick stalks.

Pachythella, having thick warts.

Pacificus, from the Pacific Ocean.

Padiifolius, with leaves like black Dog-weed, *Prunus Padus*.

Padocephalus, bearing big heads.

Paganus, rustic, belonging to the country.

Palacens, having the leaf stalk attached to the margin of the leaf.

Palaestinus, from Palestine.

Palaris, when a root is a continuation of the stem.

Palatifer, bearing a corolla with a projection in the throat.

Palatiformis, having a corolla with a prominent lower lip or a projection in the throat.

Palatinus, from the Palatinate of the Rhine.

Paleaceus, chaff-like.

Paleifolius, [with chaff-like leaves or scales. [atra.

Palembanicus, from Palembang, Sum-Pallens, pale in colour.

Pallescens, becoming paler in tint.

Pallidiflorus, bearing pale flowers.

Pallidifolius, with pale leaves.

Pallidispinus, having pale thorns.

Pallidulus, slightly pallid.

Pallidus, somewhat pallid.

Palliolatus, with a head covering.

Palmae, plants of the Palm tribe.

Palmaris, as wide as the palm of the hand.

Palmatifidus, hand-shaped.

Palmatus, lobed or divided like a hand (said of leaves).

Palmensis, from the Isle of Palma, Canaries.

Palmiform, shaped like the palm of the hand.

Palmipes, broad-based.

Palmita, relating to palma.

Palpebratus, eyelid-like.

Paludosus, growing in marshy places.

Palumbinus, of the colour of the wood-pigeon.

Palustris, paluster, palustre, bog, swamp-loving.

Pamphylicus, from Pamphylia (ancient geography), Asia Minor.
Pampiniform, resembling the tendrils of a Vine.
Panacinus, resembling the Otago, Ivy Tree, *Panax*.
Panamensis, from Panama.
Pandanaceae, plants of the *Pandanus*, Screw-Pine, tribe.
Pandanoides, resembling Screw-Pine.
Panduratus, fiddle-shaped, as the leaves of *Rumex Pulcher*.
Pandurifolius, with fiddle-shaped leaves.
Panduriformis, *panduratus*, fiddle-shaped (*pandoura*, a musical instrument of Pan).
Pandus, bent, crooked. [tribe.
Panicus, of the *Panicum*, Panick-Grass.
Panicula, tuft, a loose cluster of flowers.
Paniculatus, having panicles or tufts of flowers.
Paniculiformus, flowering in panicles.
Paniculigerus, bearing panicles.
Panificus, bread-yielding.
Pannus, cloth-like (*pannus*, a cloth).
Pannifolius, with cloth or felt-like leaves.
Panniformis, having the appearance or texture of felt or cloth.
Pannonicus, from the province Pannonia, of the Roman Empire, now Hungary.
Pannosus, ragged, like ravelled cloth.
Panormitanus, from the district of Palermo, Sicily.
Pantherinus, spotted, like a panther.
Pantotrichus, *pantothrix*, with split hairs.
Papaveraceae, plants of the *Papaver*, Poppy, tribe.
Papaveraceus, poppy-like.
Papetarius, paper-like.
Papilio, butterfly.
Papilionaceus, having a butterfly-shaped corolla like that of the pea.
Papilionatae, a sub-order of *Leguminosae* (with butterfly-like flowers).
Papillaris, *papillatus*, *papillosus*, having wart or nipple-like gland.

Papilliform, shaped like a papilla or nipple.
Papilliformis, bearing down or pappum.
Papposus, covered with fine down.
Papuliformis, pimple or pustule-shaped.
Papulosus, bearing pimples.
Papyracanthus, with paper-like, white thorns.
Papyraceus, papery or white as paper.
Papyrifer, paper, papyrus-yielding.
Papyriformis, resembling papyrus, *Cyperus papyrus*.
Papyrinus, paper-like.
Parabolicus, parabolically curved (used of leaves).
Paradisiacus, pertaining to Paradise, beautiful.
Paradoxus, contrary to the usual type, apparently absurd.
Paraensis, from Para, Brazil.
Paraguayensis, from Paraguay, S. America.
Parallelinervus, straight or parallel nerved or veined.
Parallelus, of the same width (used of leaves).
Parasiticus, living as a parasite on other plants.
Pardalinus, *pardalis*, *pardinus*, spotted like a panther.
Parenchymaticus, composed of cells.
Parietalis, borne on, or belonging to, a wall.
Parietinus, wall-loving.
Parilis, uniform.
Pari-pinnatus, pinnate, with an equal number of leaflets without a terminal one.
Parisiensis, from the neighbourhood of Paris.
Parmularis, in form of a small shield.
Parnassicus, *parnassia*, *parnassius*, from Mount Parnassus, Greece.
Parnassifolius, resembling grass-of-Parnassus.
Parthenioides, resembling Bastard Feverfew, *Parthenium*.
Parthenium, rupture-wort.

- Partialis**, secondary, partly.
Partibilis, easily separable.
Partitus, cleft, but not quite to the base.
Parviflorus, having small flowers, or smaller than the type.
Parvifolius, with small leaves, or smaller than the allied species.
Parvilobus, with small lobes, in comparison with the species.
Parvimammus, having small warts or nipples.
Parvisetus, with small bristles.
Parvulus, very small.
Parvus, small.
Pasacanus, from Pasacan, Mexico.
Paschalis, pertaining to the Pascha, the Jewish Passover, Easter.
Pascuus, pascuum, a pasture.
Passalus, a united calyx.
Passifloraceae, plants of the Passion-flower, *Passiflora*, tribe.
Pastoensis, from the district of Pasto, Columbia.
Patagonicus, from Patagonia, S. America.
Patavinus, from Padua in Italy.
Patellaris, patelliformis, in the form of a small dish or plate.
Patellula, of diminutive dish form.
Patens, spreading, opening out.
Patentissimus, extremely spread out.
Pateriformis, saucer-shaped.
Pathogenus, disease-producing.
Patientia, for convalescence.
Patulus, slightly spreading.
Paucicuspis, somewhat pointed.
Paucidens, paucidentatus, slightly toothed, i.e. with few teeth.
Pauciflorus, few-flowered.
Paucifolius, few-leaved.
Paucisetus, with few bristles.
Paucistamineus, having few sepals.
Pauperculus, paupertinus, poor, miserable.
Pavoninus, peacock-like, showy, coloured.
Pecten Veneris, Venus's Comb, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.
Pectinatus, pectiniformis, comb-shaped, with segments like the teeth of a comb.
Pectinellus, small comb-shaped.
Pectiniformis, in comb form.
Pectoralis, pertaining to the breast, or chest.
Pedaliaceae, plants of the *Pedakium* tribe.
Pedalis, a foot long or high.
Pedatifidus, with cleft foot-stalk or base.
Pedatus, footed, with leaf-lobes at the foot of the leaves.
Pedemontanus, from Piedmont, Northern Italy.
Pediades, smooth, level, even.
Pedice, a foot, the stalk supporting one single flower.
Pedicellatus, pedicellaris, with flower stalk *pedicel*.
Pediculatus, having small stalks.
Pediformis, foot-like.
Peduncularis, with peduncle (stalk supporting a cluster).
Pedunculatus, stalked, with peduncle.
Peduncle, the stalk of a flower, or of a flower cluster.
Peguanus, from Pegu in Lower Burmah.
Pekinensis, from Pekin.
Pelagicus, pelagius, growing in the open sea.
Pelargonifolius, with leaves like the Stork's-Bill.
Pelecyphorus, bearing organs resembling a hatchet.
Pelegrinus, proud.
Peliocladus, having lead-coloured boughs.
Peliorrhynchus, with bluish-gray beaks.
Pelios, from Mount Pelion on the coast of Thessaly.
Pelliger, having a thin skin or film.
Pellitus, skin, film-like.
Pellucidus, transparent.
Peloponnesiacus, *peloponnesius*, from Peloponnesus or Morea, Greece.
Peloritanus, from the Highlands of Pelorium, by Palermo, Sicily.
Pelorius, a monstrosity.
Peltastus, bearing small shields.

Peltatus, shield-shaped, as the leaves of *Nasturtium-Tropaeolum*.
Peltideus, lichen-like.
Peltigerus, bearing shields.
Pelviiformis, basin-shaped.
Penaeaceae, plants of the *Penaea* tribe (small evergreen, S. African shrubs).
Penangensis, **penangianus**, from the Isle of Penang.
Pendens, hanging vertically downward.
Pendiculatus, drooping, hanging slightly down.
Pendulinus, hanging down very much.
Pendulus, hanging down as through weakness of the stem.
Penicillatus, **penicilliformis**, brush-like, bordered or tipped with brush-like tufts.
Pennate, feathered (used of leaves).
Pennatifidus, feather-cleft.
Pennatifolius, with feathery, pinnate leaves.
Pennatulus, slightly feathery, pinnate.
Pennatus, feather-like, feathered.
Pennigerus, feathered, plumed, pinnate.
Penninervis, **penninervus**, when the veins of a leaf run straight from the mid-rib to the margin.
Pennsylvanicus, from Pennsylvania, N. America.
Pennula, a small feather.
Pensilis, hanging, suspended.
Pentacanthus, with five thorns, or clusters of five thorns.
Pentacarpellary, having five carpels.
Pentacarpus, bearing five fruits.
Pentacentrus, having five spores.
Pentactinus, with five rays.
Pentacyclus, **pentacyclicus**, having five circles.
Pentadactylus, having five fingers or five joints.
Pentadelphous, with stamens united into five sets.
Pentadenius, with five glands.
Pentaedrus, five-sided.
Pentaglottis, five-tongued.
Pentagonus, five-cornered.

Pentagynus, with five styles.
Pentalobus, with five lobes.
Pentalophus, five-crested, combed.
Pentamerus, with five members, having five in each whorl.
Pentandrus, with five stamens.
Pentangularis, five-angled.
Pentapetalus, five-petalled.
Pentaphyllus, five-leaved, or of a perianth divided into five.
Pentapterus, five-winged.
Pentasepalus, with five sepals.
Pepericarpus, with pepper-like fruit.
Peperitus, **peperitis**, pepper-like.
Peploides, resembling Water-Purslane, *Pephis*.
Pepo, fruit like a pumpkin or Gourd.
Peponiformis, of Gourd-shape.
Perdurans, durable, firm, of good substance.
Perfoliatus, with leaf-like appendage through which the stalk passes.
Peregrinus, strange, foreign.
Perelegans, miniature-like, neat and pretty.
Perennans, growing constantly, through the year.
Perennis, perennial, lasting more than two years.
Perfectus, perfect, entire, nothing lacking.
Perfoliatus, having the stem as it were passing through a leaf.
Perforatus, pierced with holes.
Perfossus, bored, holed.
Pergamaceus, parchment-like.
Pergamenus, **pergamens**, from Pergamus in Asia Minor.
Pericanthus, having thorns all round.
Perianth, the floral envelope, consisting of sepals, petals, or both.
Periclymenoides, resembling Honey-suckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.
Periclymenum, Honey-suckle, common Wood-bine, or Bear-bind.
Periculosus, threatening, foreboding.
Perigynus, having stamens or petals around and away from the ovary.

Peripetalus, around the petals.
Periphericus, relating to the periphery.
Peripterus, surrounded by a wing.
Peristerus, resembling small dove.
Perlatus, beset with pearls.
Per-latus, very broad.
Perligulosus, with big tongues.
Perluteus, true yellow.
Pernicus, from Perm in Russia.
Permollis, very soft.
Perniciosus, hurtful, destructive, injurious.
Peronatus, booted, with a surface like raw hide (from *pero*, a raw hide boot).
Perpendicularis, upright.
Perpensus, hanging on.
Perpetuus, everlasting.
Perplexus, entangled.
Perpusillus, very weak and slender.
Persepolitannus, from Persepolis, once the capital of the ancient Persian kingdom.
Persicarioides, resembling *Persicaria*, *Polygonum Persicaria*.
Persicarius, peach-like, *Amygdalus persica*.
Persicifolius, with leaves like the peach.
Persicinus, peach-like.
Persicus, persia, of Persian origin.
Persimilis, very similar.
Pernstens, not falling off (opposite to *caducous*).
Perseolatus, very loose.
Personatae, a sub-order of *Scrophularineae*.
Personatus, masked.
Perpicuus, transparent, or translucent, or pale.
Pertusus, perforated, pierced with holes, round or oblong.
Peruliferus, yielding Peru-Balm.
Peruvianus, of Peruvian origin.
Pervius, pierced, open.
-Pes, a foot, used in compound words such as *longipes*, long-stalked.
Pes corvi, crow-foot.
Petaloides, resembling petals.
Petiginosus, lichen-like.

Petiole, a little foot, the stalk of a leaf.
Petiolaris, being stalked.
Petiolatus, having leaf-stalk, petiole.
Petraeus, petrosus, growing on stony ground.
Petricosus, rocky, stony.
Petrogenus, growing on rocks.
Petrophilus, stone or rock loving.
Petropolitannus, from Petropolis in Brazil.
Petrosus, rocky, stony.
Peucedanifolius, with leaves like the gum-ammoniac plant.
Peucedanoides, resembling hairy string.
Phacorrhizus, having lens-like extensions on the root.
Phaeacanthus, with red-brown thorns.
Phaenogamus, with visible flowers.
Phaeochlamys, *phaeochlamys*, with reddish-brown covering.
Phaeopappus, having reddish-brown pappus or tufts.
Phaeostaphys, *phaeostaphys*, bearing reddish-brown seeds or corns.
Phaeus, reddish-brown.
Phagedaemicus, spreading like cancer.
Phalangiferus, spider-bearing.
Phalaroides, resembling canary-reed or sword-grass, *Phalaris*.
Phaleratus, ornament.
Phanerantherus, having protruding anthers. [or nerves.
Phanerophlebius, with noticeable veins
Phellandrium, water-hemlock.
Phellocarpus, bearing cork-like fruit.
Phellogenus, cork-producing.
Phellos, cork.
Phellospermus, with cork-like seeds.
Phengophyllus, with shiny leaves.
Pheniceus, magenta.
Phenotrichus, with shiny hairs.
Philadelphicus, from the district of Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Philaeus, earth-loving.
Philippinensis, from the Philippine Islands.
Phillyrellifolius, with leaves like the jasmine-box or mock-privet, *Phyllirea*.

Phillyreoides, resembling jasmine-box or mock-privet.

Philydraceae, plants of the *Philydrum* tribe (a small order of Australian herbs).

Philonotis, wet-loving.

Phleboides, vein-like.

Phlebophorus, veins, nerve-bearing.

Phlebophyllus, with strongly veined leaves.

Phleoides, resembling Cat's-tail or Timothy Grass, *Phleum*.

Phlogifolius, with leaves like phlox.

Phlogopappus, with bright red feathers.

Phlomoides, resembling Jerusalem Sage, *Phlomis*.

Phlyctideus, having small glands.

Phoeniceus, scarlet red.

Phoenicicus, phoenicicus, from ancient Phoenicia.

Photinophyllus, with shiny leaves.

Phrygius, from Phrygia in Asia Minor.

Phrynoides, resembling the Demara Frog-Plant, *Phrynium*.

Phylicifolius, with leaves like *Phytica*.

Phylcooides, resembling *Phytica*.

Phyllacanthus, with thorny leaves.

Phyllanthoides, resembling Topsy-wood of Brazil, *Phyllanthus*.

Phyllobolus, shedding its leaves.

Phyllocephalus, with head-like leaves.

Phyllochilus, with lip-like leaves.

Phyllodineus, with leaf-like extension of leaf-stalk.

Phyllophorus, producing buds at the summit of the stem or richly covered with leaves.

Phyllostachys, *phyllostachyus*, with spike-like leaves.

Phyllula, a leaf-scar, scars left on stem by falling leaf.

Phymatochilus, with thick lips.

Phymatoides, with boll or tumour-like extension.

Phymatoglossus, having thick tongues.

Phymatothelia, with thick hump-like protuberances.

Physaloides, resembling winter cherry, *Physalis*.

Physanthus, bearing bladder-like flowers.

Physocarpus, bearing bladder-like fruit.

Physodes, bladder-like.

Physophorus, bearing bladders.

Phytolaccaceae, plants of the Indian Poke, *Phytolacca*, tribe.

Phytolaccoides, resembling Indian. Poke.

Piahiensis, from the banks of the river Piahy, of Brazil.

Pica, the magpie or woodpecker (the pointed one).

Picaceus, magpie or woodpecker like (as to colour).

Picea, the silver fir.

Picens, pitch black.

Piciferus, pitch yielding.

Picreus, bitter.

Picrocarpus, bearing bitter fruit.

Picrococcus, bearing bitter berries.

Picroides, resembling Ox-tongue, *Picris*.

Picrophloeus, having bitter bark.

Pictorius, paint or dye-yielding (*Pictor*, the Painter).

Picturatus, picture-like.

Pictus, as if painted, i.e. coloured.

Pikoviensis, from Piko in Podolia, S. W. Russia.

Pilanthus, bearing hairy flowers.

Pileatus, having a cap or hat like the head of a mushroom.

Pileiformis, *pilleiformis*, hat-shaped.

Pilidium, a cap or hat-like covering.

Piliferus, *pilophorus*, having distinct slender hairs.

Pilocarpus, bearing hairy fruit.

Pilolobus, with hairy lobe.

Piloselloides, resembling Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*.

Pilosusculus, with fine hairs.

Pilosus, covered thinly with long soft hairs.

Pilularis, pill-like, gland-like.

Piluliferus, bearing small pill-like glands.

Pimpinellifolius, with leaves like *Pimpinella*.

Pimineloides, resembling *Pimpinella*.
Pinaster, cluster or star-pine.
Pineoides, resembling silver fir, *Pinus Pinea*.
Pinetorum, growing under pines.
Pineus, growing on pines (as parasite).
Pinguis, fat, sleek, prolific.
Pinifolius, with pine-like needles.
Pinnatifidus, half-feathered, pinnate.
Pinnatifrons, with feathery, pinnate foliage.
Pinnati-partitus, divided like a feather.
Pinnati-pinnatifidus, double pinnately divided.
Pinnatisetus, pinnately divided.
Pinnatistipulus, with pinnate auxiliary leaves.
Pinnatus, feathered, the primary division of a compound leaf.
Pinnula, the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.
Pinnulatus, diminutively pinnate.
Piperaceae, plants of the *Piper*, pepper tribe.
Piperatus, with a pepper-like taste.
Piperitus, piperitis, pepper-like.
Piriformis, pyriformis, pear-shaped.
Piriodorus, pyriodorus, with a pear-smell.
Pirolaceae, plants of the winter green, *Pyrola*, tribe.
Piscatorius, fish-catching.
Piscidium, fish-poison.
Piscinalis, living in ponds.
Pisidicus, from *Pisidia* (ancient geography) in Southern Asia Minor.
Pisiferus, bearing Peas.
Pisiformis, pea-shaped.
Pisocarpus, bearing pea-like fruit.
Pistilliferus, bearing pistils or pistil-like organs.
Pistillaris, resembling pistil, club-shaped.
Pistioides, resembling tropical duckweed, *Pistia*.
Pithyusius, from ancient Pithyus, now Pitsunda, in Trans-Caucasia.
Pittosporaceae, plants of the *Pittosporum*, Cheese or Talosa, wood, tribe.
Pityreus, scurfy.
Pityrophyllus, with scurfy leaves.

Placatus, pleasing.
Placens, cake-like (*Platus*, a small cake).
Placentiformis, cake or disc shaped.
Placidus, welcome, agreeable.
Placitus, agreeable, pleasing.
Plagatus, as if injured by blows.
Plagiophyllus, with oblique leaves.
Plagiopterus, with oblique wings.
Plagiostephanus, with oblique wreath or crown.
Planicus, with broad foot-stalk or base.
Planicaulis, with flat stalks.
Planiceps, with flat head.
Planiculmus, with flat holm.
Planiflorus, bearing flat, horizontal flowers.
Planifolius, having flat, horizontal leaves.
Planifrons, with horizontal foliage.
Planiglumis, with flat glume.
Planilabrus, with flat lips.
Planinervus, with flat nerve or vein.
Planisiliquus, bearing flat pods.
Planiscoulus, somewhat flat.
Plantaginaceae, plants of the *Plantago*, Plantain, tribe.
Plantagineus, plantain-like.
Planus, flat, level, or horizontal.
Platanaceae, plants of the *Platanus*, Plane-tree, tribe.
Platanifolius, with Plane-tree like leaves.
Platanoides, Plane-tree like.
Platantherus, with flat, broad anthers (*platys*, broad).
Platensis, from the banks of the river Plate, S. America.
Platyacanthus, with broad thorns.
Platycarpus, bearing broad fruit.
Platycaulis, with broad stalks.
Platycentrus, with broad spurs, thorns.
Platycerus, having broad thorns.
Platyklamys, platyklamys, with broad cloak, or covering.
PlatyGLOSSUS, with broad tongues.
Platylepis, with broad scales.
Platyneurus, with broad nerves, veins.
Platynotus, with broad or flat markings.
Platyodon, platyodontus, with broad teeth.

Platypetalus, having broad, flat petals.
Platyphyllus, broad-leaved.
Platypterus, with broad wings.
Platypus, with broad base.
Platyrhaphis, having broad needles.
Platyrrhynchus, with broad beak.
Platysepalus, having broad sepals.
Platyspermus, bearing broad seeds.
Platystachys, **platystachyus**, with broad spikes.
Platystigmus, with broad scars.
Platytaenius, having broad bands.
Plebeius, low, common.
Plectolepis, with undeveloped, interwoven scales.
Plectranthoides, resembling Cocksparrow-flower, *Plectranthus*.
Plectrocarpus, bearing spur-like fruit.
Pleinopetalus, closely petalled or having many petals.
Pleiophyllus, many-leaved.
Pleiosepalus, with many sepals.
Pleiosoreus, with full carpels, closely-carpelled.
Pleiosorus, closely grouped.
Pleiospermus, many-seeded.
Pleiotomus, much cut up.
Pleistophyllus, with very many leaves.
Plenissimus, very full.
Plenus, full, double, having an abnormal number of petals.
Pleurocarpus, bearing ribbed fruit.
Pleurorrhizus, with branching roots.
Plexiform, like a net-work.
Plexipes, with interwoven foot-stalk, base.
Plicate, folded like a closed fan.
Plicatilis, pleated, folded, fan-like.
Plicatus, folded.
Plumarius, like a downy feather.
Plumbaginaceae, plants of the *Plumbago*, Lead-wort, tribe.
Plumbaginifolius, with *Plumbago*-like leaves.
Plumbaginoides, *Plumbago*-like.
Plumbeus, lead-coloured, dull grey.
Plumbicaulis, with grey stalks.
Plumiferus, bearing feathers or plumes.

Plumosus, feathery, plumed.
Plumula, a small, soft, feathery crown.
Pluridens, with many teeth.
Pluriseptate, with many partitions.
Pluvialis, rainy.
Pluviosus, abounding in rain.
Pluvius, rainy.
Pneumonanthe, Lung-flower, or Marsh gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.
Poaoides, resembling meadow-grass.
Poculiform, cup-shaped.
Podagraria, Gout-wort or Ash-weed, *Aegopodium*.
Podagrarius, curing podagra (gout in the feet).
Podanthus, with stalk-less flowers.
Podetium, a stalk-like elevation simple or branched.
Podocarpus, bearing fruit on a single carpel stalk, as some conifers.
Podocephalus, having a stalked head of flowers.
Podogynium, a pistil supported on a stalk above the stamens.
Podolicus, from Podolia, S.W. Russia.
Podophyllus, with stalked leaves.
Podosphaerus, with stalked globe.
Podostemaceae, plants of the *Podostemon* Thread-foot, tribe.
Podotrichus, with stalked hairs.
Poecilanthus, bearing coloury flowers.
Poecile, coloured.
Poëticus, pertaining to poets.
Pogonanthus, bearing bearded flowers.
Pogonoptilus, with downy beard.
Pogonostigmus, with downy scars.
Polaris, from the polar region.
Polemius, disputed.
Polifolius, with leaves like Germander, *Teucrium Polium*.
Poliocephalus, grey-headed.
Poliophyllus, with grey leaves.
Poliotas, having grey ears.
Poliotrichus, with grey hairs.
Politus, with a polished surface.
Polius, grey.
Pollicaris, an inch long (the terminal joint of the thumb).

- Polonicus**, of Polish origin.
- Polycanthus**, with many thorns, spurs.
- Poladelphus**, having the stamens united into bundles (of more than two).
- Polyancistrus**, with many hooks, barbs.
- Polyandrus**, with twenty or more stamens.
- Polyanthemus**, polyanthus, with many flowers.
- Polycampus**, much entangled.
- Polycarpus**, bearing many fruits or fruiting many times.
- Polycentrus**, with many thorns, spurs.
- Polycephalus**, bearing many heads of flowers.
- Polycerus**, polyceratus, with many horns.
- Polychromus**, many-coloured.
- Polycladus**, with many branches.
- Polyclonus**, with many twigs.
- Polycoocus**, with many dry seed carpels.
- Polydactylus**, with many joints, fingers.
- Polyedrus**, many-sided.
- Polygalaceae**, plants of the *Polygala*, Milk-wort, tribe.
- Polygalifolius**, with leaves like Milk-wort, *Polygala*.
- Polygaloides**, Milk-wort-like.
- Polygamus**, with hermaphrodite flowers.
- Polygonaceae**, plants of the *Polygonum*, Knot-Grass or Knot-weed, tribe.
- Polygonalis**, polygonatus, with many knots or knodes.
- Polygonoides** resembling Knot-Grass, *Polygonum*.
- Polygonus**, many-sided.
- Polygrammus**, with many stripes, lines.
- Polygynus**, with more than twelve styles.
- Polylepis**, with many scales.
- Polylophus**, having many humps.
- Polymerus**, having many members (in each whorl).
- Polymorphus**, having many forms of the same organ.
- Polyodon**, polyodontus, many-toothed.
- Polypetalus**, having many separate and distinct petals.
- Polyphlebus**, with many veins, nerves.
- Polyphyllus**, many-leaved.
- Polypodiaceae**, plants of the *Polypodium*, Polypody, tribe.
- Polypodioides**, resembling *Polypodium*.
- Polypterus**, strongly winged.
- Polyptychnus**, strongly wrinkled.
- Polypyrenus**, bearing many kernels.
- Polyraphis**, with many needles.
- Polyrrhizus**, thickly rooted.
- Polysepalus**, with many sepals.
- Polyspermus**, bearing many seeds, sperms.
- Polystachyus**, polystachys, with many spikes.
- Polystichus**, having many rows.
- Polythelia**, with many warts.
- Polytomus**, with many cuts.
- Polytrichoides**, resembling Hair-Moss, *Polytrichum*.
- Polytrichus**, thickly haired.
- Polyxanthus**, richly gilded.
- Pomaceus**, apple-green or apple-like.
- Pomeridianus**, flowering in the afternoon.
- Pomiferus**, bearing apples or apple-like fruit.
- Pomiformis**, apple-shaped.
- Pomoideae**, of the apple tribe.
- Pomponianus**, pomponius, pomponicus, pompous, of great splendour.
- Pomum**, the apple.
- Ponderosus**, producing heavy wood.
- Poneranthus**, bearing poor flowers.
- Pontederiaceae**, plants of the *Pontederia*, Pickerel-weed, tribe.
- Ponticus**, from the shores of the Black Sea.
- Poophilous**, grass-loving, growing between grasses.
- Popayanensis**, from the district of Popayan Columbia.
- Popinalis**, for culinary purposes.
- Populifolius**, with leaves like the Poplar *Populus*.
- Popullus**, growing on Poplars.
- Populneus**, Poplar-like.
- Porcinus**, pertaining to swine.
- Porophyllus**, with perforated leaves.
- Porosus**, perforated, dented.

Porphyracanthus, with purple thorns.
Porphyranthus, bearing purple flowers.
Porphyrius, purple.
Porphyrobaphis, of purple colour.
Porphyrocarpus, bearing purple fruit.
Porphyroleucus, light purple.
Porphyroneurus, with purple nerves, veins.
Porraceus, leek-green.
Porrectus, stretched out, lanky.
Porreus, resembling common Leek, *Allium Porrum*.
Porrifolius, with leaves like the Leek.
Porrigens, stretched out, lanky.
Portatilis, portable.
Portentosus, peculiar.
Portlandicus, from the Isle of Portland, English Channel.
Portoricensis, from Porto Rico.
Portulacaceae, plants of the *Portulaca*, Purslane, tribe.
Portulacoides, Purslane-like.
Porulosus, with small holes, somewhat porous.
Posoniensis, from the province of Posen in Prussia.
Posticus, behind, nearest the axis.
Potamogetonaceae, plants of the *Potamogeton*, Pond-Weed, tribe.
Potamophilus, water, river-loving.
Potatorum, pertaining to drink.
Potentilloides, resembling Cinquefoil, *Potentilla*.
Pothoinus, resembling silver Vine of the West Indies, *pathos*.
Potosinus, from San Luis de Potosi, Bolivia.
Pottioides, resembling the genus *Pottia*.
Praeltus, elevated, high.
Praecinotus, girded round.
Praecipitatus, earlier than usual.
Praecipuus, excellent.
Praecisus, abrupt.
Praecox, appearing or developing early.
Praeflorens, early flowering.
Praegnans, fruitful.
Praelongus, very tall, long stalked.
Praemorsus, as though the end were bitten off.

Praenitens, chiming forth.
Praepinguis, very plump.
Praerosus, apparently gnawed off.
Praescissus, with long slits.
Praestans, standing out, excellent.
Praestantissimus, unsurpassed, very excellent.
Praetervisus, neglected.
Praetextus, interwoven, webbed.
Praeustus, apparently scorched.
Praevalens, prevalent.
Prasinatus, clad in leek-green.
Prasinus, grass-green, leek-coloured.
Pratensis, growing in meadows.
Praecatorius, intercessory, used in worship, as *Abrus Praecatorius*, the red seeds which are used for rosaries.
Prehensilis, seizing, taking hold (said of climbing plants).
Prenanthoides, resembling *Prenanthes* or with drooping flowers.
Prestoniensis, from the neighbourhood of Preston, England.
Pretiosus, valuable, precious.
Prevernalis, flowering in early spring.
Primarius, notable.
Primigenus, primary, first-born, constituent.
Primulaceae, plants of the *Primula* Primrose, tribe.
Primulifolius, with leaves like primrose.
Primulinus, *primuloides*, primrose like.
Princeps, being foremost, chief.
Prinoides, resembling Winter-berry *Prinos*.
Prionanthus, bearing toothed flowers.
Prionemus, with toothed threads (referring to stamens).
Prionophyllus, with toothed leaves.
Prismaticus, prism-shaped, referring to stems.
Prismatocarpus, bearing prism-shaped fruit.
Proboscideus, having a snout or long terminal horn.
Procerus, tall, slender, like a tree.
Procumbens, trailing, without rooting, lying along the ground.

Procurrens, spreading.
Prodigious, strange, wonderful, marvellous.
Productus, lengthened.
Progreffiens, extending at one part and dying off behind.
Proliferus, prolificus, bearing progeny as off-shoots, like *Sempervivum*.
Prolixus, of great extension.
Prolongatus, lengthened.
Prominens, jutting out.
Promissus, promising.
Pronatus, inclined to grow prostrate.
Proniflorus, with flowers prostrate on the ground.
Pronus, lying flat on the ground.
Propagineus, catkin-like.
Propendens, hanging down.
Prophetarum, pertaining to prophets.
Propinquus, related.
Proponticus, from the shores of ancient Propontis, now Sea of Marmora.
Proprius, special, peculiar, partial.
Prostratus, lying flat on the ground.
Prostypus, embossed.
Protantherus, flowering first (before the leaves appear).
Proteaceae, plants of the *Protea*, Cape Artichoke-Flower, tribe.
Protensus, protensus, having great diversity of appearance.
Proteoides, resembling *Protea*, the Cape Artichoke-Flower.
Proteus, assuming different forms (*Proteus*, the God of the sea).
Protophytus, when the stigma matures before the stamens.
Prototypus, of the first type.
Protractus, elongated.
Protrusus, thrust out, exerted.
Protuberans, bulging out.
Proventitius, proventicius, to come before.
Provincialis, from Provence, a French province.
Proximus, nearest the axis, adjoining very near.
Proxylar, capable of forming wood.

Pruinatus, } having a waxy powdery
Pruinosus, } secretion on the surface.
Prunelloides, resembling Self-Heal, *Prunella*.
Pruniferus, bearing plums.
Prunifolius, with leaves like the plum-tree.
Pruniformis, plum-shaped.
Pruriens, causing an itching sensation.
Prutenicus, pruthenicus, of Prussian origin.
Psammophilus, sand-loving.
Pseudo, false, spurious.
Pseudobulb, a term for corm.
Pseudocarp, a false fruit, e.g. strawberry.
Pseudocostatus, false-ribbed.
Pseudomorph, resembling that which it is not.
Pseudosperm, a fruit which resembles a seed.
Pseudostele, when a petiole assumes the condition of a stamen.
Pseudosyncarp, a collective fruit.
Pseudothallus, the axis of a grounded inflorescence.
Psalamos, smooth, pointed.
Psilo, slender, naked, bare, smooth (used in compound words).
Psilocarpus, bearing naked fruit.
Psilolepis, with smooth scales.
Psilophyllus, having naked, smooth leaves.
Psilopterus, with naked wings.
Psilosepalus, with naked sepals.
Psilostachys, psilostachyus, having naked spikes, i.e. with sessile flowers.
Psilotaceae, plants of the *Psilotum* tribe.
Psittacinus, parrot-coloured.
Psoraleus, scabby.
Psychichilae, psyche-loving, plants fertilised by butterflies.
Psychrophilus, cold-loving.
Psyllophorus, flea-bearing.
Psyllium, flea-wort, plantain, *Plantago Psyllium*.
Piarmicoides, resembling Sneezewort, *Achillea Piarmica*.
Piarmicus, causing sneezing.

Pteridifolius, with leaves like Bracken or adder-spit.
Pteritus, bearing winged seeds.
Pterocarpus, bearing winged fruit.
Pterocaulis, with winged stem.
Pterocladus, having winged twigs.
Pterodontus, with winged teeth.
Pterogonus, with wing-like edges.
Pterolophus, with winged calyx.
Pterophorus, bearing wings.
Pteropodus, with winged stalk.
Pteropus, having winged stem.
Pterorrhachis, with winged mid-rib.
Pterospermus, bearing winged seeds.
Pterotus, with ear-like wings.
Pterygopus, having winged peduncle.
Pterygospermus, bearing winged seeds or sperms.
Ptilodon, **ptilodontus**, with hairy teeth.
Ptilophyllus, with downy leaves.
Ptilostylus, having downy stalks.
Ptychocarpus, bearing winged fruit.
Ptychophyllus, having wrinkled leaves.
Ptychospermus, bearing wrinkled seeds, sperms.
Pubens, **pubescens**, downy, slightly hairy.
Puber, **pubes**, ripe, mature.
Puberulus, somewhat downy.
Pubigerus, covered with small hairs.
Pubirrhachis, with downy ribs.
Pudibundus, **pubicus**, **puddorinus**, modest.
Pugionacanthus, having dagger-like thorns.
Pugioniformis, dagger-shaped.
Pulchellus, **pulcellus**, beautiful but small.
Pulcher, **pulcer**, **pulcra**, **pulcrum**, beautiful.
Pulcherrimus, most beautiful.
Pulegioides, resembling Penny-royal or Flea-Mint, *Mentha Pulegium*.
Pulicaris, **pulicarius**, flea-coloured, flea-like.
Pullatus, clothed in black.
Pullulans, to sprout or bud (as in spring).
Pullus, dusky, nearly black.
Pulmonarioides, resembling lung-wort, *Pulmonaria*.

Pulposus, pulpy.
Pulsatilloides, resembling Pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.
Pulveraceus, powdery, covered with fine dust.
Pulvereus, **pulverulentus**, powdered, as if dusted over.
Pulvigerus, finely covered with powder.
Pulvilliferus, bearing pad or cushion.
Pulvinalis, **pulvinaris**, **pulvinatus**, cushion or pad-shaped.
Pulviniferus, **pulvinigerus**, cushion-bearing.
Pulviniformis, having the shape of a cushion or pad.
Pulvis, dust.
Pumilio, } dwarfish, low or little (same
Pumilus, } as *Nanus*).
Punctatus, marked with dots.
Puncticulatus, minutely dotted.
Punctiflorus, bearing dotted flowers.
Punctulatus, finely dotted.
Pungens, piercing, as the points of the holly-leaf.
Punicaceae, plants of the *Punica*, Pomegranate-tree, tribe.
Punicus, **puniceus**, **puniceus**, scarlet, carmine or purple.
Punicifolius, with leaves like the Pomegranate Tree.
Purgans, with aperient effect.
Purpurascens, purplish or turning purple.
Purpuratus, **purpureus**, purple.
Purpurellus, purplish.
Purpureo-caeruleus, plum-coloured.
Purpureo-fuscus, purple-brown.
Purpureo-roseus, rose-purple.
Purpurinus, somewhat purplish.
Purus, pure, mixed, confined to one form.
Pasillus, puny, small, weak, slender.
Pustulatus, with blister or pimple-like elevation.
Pustulosus, blistery or pimply.
Putamineus, with a hard shell like a nut.
Putaneus, **puteanus**, growing in wells.
Putridus, rotting, mothery.

Putris, corrupt, rotten.

Pycnacanthus, closely beset with thorns.

Pycnanthus, densely covered with flowers.

Pycnocarpus, closely set with fruit.

Pycnocephalus, bearing dense head of flowers.

Pycnolepis, closely covered with scales.

Pycnophyllus, densely leaved.

Pycnosorius, closely set with capsules.

Pycnosorus, closely clustered.

Pycnostachyus, *pycnostachys*, with densely clustered flower spikes.

Pycnoxiphus, closely covered with dagger-like thorns.

Pygmaeus, dwarf, low (same as *Nanus* and *Pumilus*).

Pyracanthus, with yellow or red spines.

Pyramidalis, *pyramidatus*, pyramid-shaped.

Pyrena, kernel or stone (as in *Medlar*).

Pyrenaicus, *pyrenaicus*, from the *Pyrenees* mountains.

Pyrenocarp, a stone-fruit.

Pyrethrum, Feverfew.

Pyriiform, pear-shaped.

Pyrocladus, with red boughs.

Pyrogalus, with yellowish-red sap.

Pyropaeus, flame-coloured.

Pyrrhocentrus, with flame-coloured spurs. [heads.]

Pyrrhocephalus, bearing flame-coloured

Pyrrholepis, with bright red bark or membrane-scale.

Pyrrholophus, with red tuft or comb.

Pyrrhophyllus, with red leaves.

Pyrrhorrhachis, with red ribs or veins.

Pyrrhotrichus, with red hairs.

Pyxidarius, *pyxidaris*, } provided with a
Pyxidatus, } lid as some
capsules.

Pyxidiferus, capsule-bearing.

Pyxidium, } a capsule opening trans-

Pyxis, } versely by a lid.

Quadrangulus, four-cornered, angled.

Quadratus, *quadrangularis*, *quadrangulatus*, *quadrangulatus*, square.

Quadrilatus, fourwinged.

Quadrilaristatus, with four bristles.

Quadrilcolorus, *quadrilcolor*, four-coloured.

Quadrilicornis, with four horns.

Quadricuris, on four supports.

Quadridentatus, having four teeth.

Quadrifidigitate, four-fingered.

Quadrifarius, four-fold, in four vertical rows, (used of leaves).

Quadrifidus, cleft half-way down into four segments.

Quadrifoliolate, with four subordinate leaflets.

Quadrifolius, with four leaves diverging from one point.

Quadrifurcate, four-pronged (same as *bifurcate*).

Quadrifungus, four-paired.

Quadrilaterus, four-sided.

Quadrilobus, four-lobed.

Quadrilocularis, divided into four cells.

Quadrinatus, *quadrinus*, with four leaflets diverging from one point.

Quadrupartitus, divided into four, not quite to the base of the leaf.

Quadriphyllous, with four leaves.

Quadrifolius, four-fold-pinnate.

Quadrifurcatus, *quadrifurcata*, *quadrifurcatus*, four-edged.

Quadrisectus, four-parted to the base (of leaves).

Quadrifidus, with four spines.

Quadrivalvis, four-valved.

Quadruplicate, four-fold.

Quadrus, square.

Quasitus, uncommon. [tion.]

Quaquaversal, bending in every direc-

Quasifolius, with leaves like *quassia*.

Quaternatus, four each, in fours, consisting of four.

Quaternellus, in fours together.

Quaternifolius, four-leaved.

Quaternus, four-fold.

Quebecensis, from Quebec in Canada.

Quercetorum, growing on oaks.

Quercus, pertaining to the oak, oaken.

Quercifolius, with leaves like the oak.

Quercinus, *quercoides*, oak-like (*quercus*, the oak).

Querimbensis, from Querimba or Kerimba, a chain of islands of the east coast of Africa.

Querneus, **quernus**, of the Oak, *Quercus*, tribe.

Quinaris, in fives, five-fold.

Quinate, pinnate, said of compound leaves with five leaflets.

Quinatus, five each, in fives (leaflets from the same point).

Quincunx, in form of five spots (as on dice).

Quindiuensis, from Quindiu in Columbia.

Quini, in fives.

Quinquangularis, five-cornered.

Quinquecapsular, five-capsuled.

Quinquecornis, with five horns.

Quinquecostate, having five ribs or veins.

Quinquedentatus, with five teeth.

Quinquetarius, five-fold, in five vertical rows.

Quinquedidus, with five-cleft root.

Quinqueflorus, bearing five flowers.

Quinquemfoliolate, with five leaflets.

Quinquemfolius, five leaves diverging from one point.

Quinquemjugates, in five pairs of leaflets.

Quinquelobatus, **quinquelobus**, five-lobed.

Quinquelocularis, five-celled.

Quinquenervus, five-nerved or veined, from the base of a leaf.

Quinquempartitus, deeply divided into five.

Quinquemvenerus, having five scars.

Quintuple, **quintuplicate**, five-fold.

Quintuplinervus, having five ribs or nerves, two on each side of the mid-rib.

Quisquiliaris, growing in bog.

Quitensis, **quitoensis**, from Quito, in Ecuador.

Rablensis, from Raibl Pass in Tyrol.

Racemiflorus, flowers borne in raceme, i.e. in clusters, as of grapes.

Racemiformis, in form of a raceme.

Racemigerus, **racemiferus**, bearing racemes or clusters, as of grapes.

Racemosus, in form of a cluster of grapes (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes).

Racemule, a small raceme.

Racemosulus, in form of a diminutive raceme.

Radens, circular.

Radians, **radialis**, radiating, as from a centre, as a ray.

Radiatiformis, when florets of compositae increase in length outwards.

Radiatus, ray-like.

Radicalis, rising from the root (*radix*, a root).

Radicans, rooting, more particularly of stems or leaves.

Radicantissimus, rooting very extensively.

Radicatus, possessing a tap root.

Radicicolous, bearing flowers on the crown of the root.

Radiciformis, of the nature or appearance of a root.

Radicinus, root-like.

Radicosus, having many roots.

Radicula, a rootlet.

Radiculatus, **radiculosus**, bearing rootlets.

Radiiflorus, bearing ray-like flowers.

Radiosus, radiant.

Raeorrhizus, with tail-like root.

Rafflesiaceae, plants of the *Rafflesia* tribe (a genus of parasitic plants).

Ragusinus, from Ragusa in the Austrian province Dalmatia.

Raibocarpus, bearing tailed, or tail-like fruit.

Ramalis, **ramealis**, growing on branches (*ramus*, a branch).

Ramealis, pertaining to a branch.

Ramentaceus, possessing or being clothed with chaffy scales.

Rameus, pertaining to a branch.

Ramiferus, **ramigerus**, bearing branches.

Ramificatus, branched.

Ramiflorus, flowering on the branches.

Ramiformis, shaped like a branch.

Ramigerus, bearing branches.

Ramispinus, having thorny branches.

Ramosissimus, very much branched.

Ramosus, having many branches.
Rampans, climbing.
Ramulosus, having many small branches.
Ramulus, a small branch or branchlet.
Ranarius, found amongst frogs (*rana*, a frog).
Rangiferinus, resembling azure-pitted-jichen.
Raniferus, frog-bite, (*rana*, a frog).
Ranunculaceae, plants of the *Ranunculus* or Crow-foot tribe.
Ranunculiformis, with flowers like Crow-foot or buttercup.
Ranunculoides, resembling *Ranunculus*.
Rapaceus, turnip-shaped (*rapun*, a turnip).
Raphanifolius, with leaves like Radish, *Raphanus*.
Raphaninus, Radish-like.
Raphidaconthus, with needle-like thorns.
Raphiodontus, with needle-like teeth.
Rapiformis, turnip-shaped.
Rapunculoides, resembling Garden Ram-pion.
Rariflorus, with single flowers or sparsely flowered.
Rarior, rarer, distant, scattered, not close together, rare.
Rarissimus, very rare.
Rastraceus, hook-like.
Rastrerus, rake-like.
Ratisbonensis, from the district of Ratisbon or Regensburg in Germany.
Ratumagensis, from Rouen in France.
Ravidus, rarus, grey or tawny.
Recedens, standing off.
Receptacularis, pertaining to the receptacle or basis of a flower.
Reciprocus, growing backward and forward.
Reclisus, cut back.
Reclinatus, turned or bent downward.
Recognitus, acknowledged.
Reconditus, hidden from view.
Rectangulus, at right angles, square.
Rectiflorus, with upright flowers.
Rectipes, with straight stalk.
Rectiusculus, nearly straight.

Rectus, in a straight line (not curved).
Recurrens, running back.
Recurvatus, curved backward or downward.
Recurvifolius, with curved leaves.
Recurvispinus, with curved thorns.
Recurvus, bent down.
Recusatus, bending, folding back.
Recussus, folded over.
Recutitus, denude of skin, or apparently so.
Redivivus, reviving.
Redolens, of evil odour.
Reductus, down, back.
Reduncus, with hooked bristles.
Reduplicatus, reduplicativus, doubled back.
Reflexus, bent back abruptly.
Refractus, bent sharply back from the base.
Refulgens, reflecting.
Regalis, regina, regillus, royal.
Regina, queen.
Regulariformis, approximating regularity.
Regularis, according to rule, regular.
Relaxatus, easing, relaxing.
Religiosus, revered, holy.
Remensis, from the district of Reims or Rheims in France.
Remissus, yielding.
Remontans, again flowering.
Remotiflorus, with few flowers far apart.
Remotijugus, with pairs of leaves far apart.
Remotus, scattered (not close together).
Renarius, kidney-shaped.
Renifolius, with kidney-shaped leaves.
Reniformis, kidney-shaped, (*renes*, kidney).
Repandulus, somewhat bowed.
Repandus, with slightly uneven, undulating margin.
Repens, creeping and rooting.
Replicatus, folded back or doubled down.
Reptans, creeping and rooting (same as repens).
Resectus, as if cut off.

Resedaceae, plants of the *Reseda*, Mignonette, tribe.
Resediflorus, with leaves like Mignonette.
Resiliens, springing, or bending back.
Resimus, bent up.
Resiniferus, secreting resin.
Resinosus, containing resin.
Resistens, resisting, strong.
Respiciens, respected, considered.
Restibilis, perennial.
Restioides, resembling *Restio*, Rope-Grass.
Restionaceae, plants of the *Restio*, Rope-Grass, tribe.
Resupinatus, bent back, upside down.
Resupinus, bent so that parts point in opposite direction from the normal.
Reticosus, netted, covered with net-work.
Reticulato-venosus, with net-like veins.
Reticulatus, reticulosus, netted, resembling net-work.
Retiformis, apparently netted.
Retinarinus, with finely netted membrane.
Retinervis, retinervius, net-veined.
Retinoides, gum or resin-like, viscous.
Retinorrhoeus, gum-exuding, yielding.
Retirugus, with net-like grooves.
Retortus, turned back.
Retractus, down, back, or drawn back.
Retroflexus, bent backward and forward, zigzag.
Retrofractus, broken backward.
Retrorso-serratus, with backward saw-teeth.
Retrorsus, bent backward or downward.
Retrospinus, with backward bent thorns.
Retrusus, distant, hidden.
Retusns, blunted, with a slight notch at a rounded apex.
Reversus, turned back, upside down.
Revolutifolius, with leaves rolled back.
Revolutus, rolled back from margin or apex (used of leaves).
Revolvens, twisted back.
Rex, king.
Rhabdolepis, with stiff membrane scales.
Rhachipterygius, rhachipterus, with central fin.

Rhachitrichus, with hairy mid-rib or spike.
Rhaeticus, rhaetus, from the Rhoedian Alps.
Rhagadiolepis, with chappy or scabby membrane scale.
Rhamnaceae, plants of the *Rhamnus*, Buckthorn, tribe.
Rhamnoides, resembling Buckthorn.
Rhaphidophorus, bearing needles.
Rhaponticum, garden Rhubarb.
Rhaptodes, seam-like.
Rheifolius, with leaves like Rhubarb, *Rheum*.
Rhenanus, from the banks of the river Rhine.
Rhinanthus, with trunk-like flowers.
Rhipaeus, rhiphaeus, from the Ural Mountains between Europe and Asia.
Rhipidium, a fan-shaped cyme, or young shoot.
Rhizanthus, flowering from the root.
Rhizinoides, root-like.
Rhizocarpeae, ferns of the *Osmunda* tribe.
Rhizocarpeus, rhizocarpic, rhizocarpus, root-fruitlet.
Rhizoides, root-like.
Rhizomorphus, simulating a root.
Rhizophilus, living as a parasite on a root.
Rhizophoraceae, plants of the *Rhizophora*, Mangrove-Tree, tribe.
Rhizophorus, bringing forth roots.
Rhizophyllus, growing roots from the leaves.
Rhodacanthus, with thorns like the rose.
Rhodanthemus, rhodanthus, bearing flowers like the rose.
Rhodellus, rose-pink.
Rhodensis, from the Isle of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea.
Rhodocarpus, bearing red or rose coloured fruit.
Rhodocentrus, with red thorns or spurs.
Rhodochrous, of red colour.
Rhodo-cyanus, rose-blue.
Rhodolepis, with red membrane scale.

Rhodo-lencus, reddish-white.
Rhodopensis, from the Rhodope Mountain, Balkan peninsula.
Rhodophthalmus, with red eyes.
Rhodopleurus, having red ribs.
Rhodopogon, rhodopogon, with red beard.
Rhoeadifolius, with leaves like the common Poppy.
Rhoidifolius, rhoifolius, with leaves like *Rhus*, Sumach.
Rhombeus, rhombicus, shaped like a rhomb, i.e., an equilateral oblique figure.
Rhombifolius, with leaves of rhomboidal shape.
Rhombiformis, rhomb-shaped, i.e. an equilateral four-sided figure with oblique angles.
Rhomboidalis, } resembling a rhombic
Rhomboidal, } outline.
Rhomboides, }
Rhopalospadix, club-like.
Rhynchanthus, bearing beak-shaped flowers.
Rhynchocarpus, bearing beak-shaped fruit.
Ryncholaenus, snout-like.
Rynchophorus, bearing beaks.
Rhynchospermus, bearing beak-like seeds.
Rhytideus, wrinkly.
Rhytidocarpus, bearing wrinkled fruit.
Rhytidophyllus, with leaves like the common Poppy.
Rhytidospermus, bearing wrinkled seeds.
Ribesifolius, ribifolius, with leaves like the Currant, *Ribes*.
Ribesoides, resembling *Ribes*.
Riciniifolius, with leaves like the Castor-Oil-Plant, *Ricinus*.
Ricinoides, resembling Castor-Oil-Plant, *Ricinus*.
Rictus, open-mouthed, the mouth or gorge, of a bilabiate corolla.
Rigens, stiff.
Rigescens, being stiff, rigid.
Rigidulus, somewhat stiff.
Rigidus, stiff, inflexible.

Riguns, watered.
Rimalis, rimosus, having chinks or cracks as some bark.
Rimosipes, with cracked or chinked foot-stalk or base.
Rimulosus, having small cracks as some bark.
Ringens, gaping open, as some labiate flowers.
Ringentiformis, apparently gaping.
Riparius, growing on the banks of rivers and streams. [side.
Rivalis, rivularis, growing by the brook-Rivulariaceae, resembling *Rivularia*, a genus of fresh-water Algae).
Rivulosus, fluted, or full of cracks.
Robinioides, resembling the Locust-Tree, *Robinia*.
Roboreus, robureus, strengthening, as a medicine (strong like Oak).
Robustus, strong, big, gigantic.
Romanus, of Roman origin.
Roridus, bedewed, covered with an exudation resembling dew.
Rorigerus, exuding a dew-like substance.
Rosaceae, plants of the *Rosa*, Rose, tribe.
Rosaceus, with five petals like a rose, rose-like, rose-coloured.
Roscidus, covered with a dew-like exudation.
Roseo-aeneus, with a rose-coloured bronzing.
Roseo-albus, rose-white.
Roseo-pictus, coloured pink.
Rosens, rose-coloured, or pale red-pink.
Rosiflorae, plants flowering like the rose.
Rosiflorus, bearing rose-like flowers.
Rosifolius, having rose-like leaves.
Rosmarinifolius, with leaves like Rosemary, *Rosmarinus*.
Rossicus, of Russian origin.
Rostellatus, with little beak (*rostrum*, a beak or beak-like extension).
Rostelliferus, bearing little beaks.
Rostellulatus, small-beaked.
Rostratus, beak-shaped, somewhat beaked.

Rosularis, rosette-like, a cluster of leaves in a circular form.
Rosulatus, forming small rosettes.
Rotatus, wheel-shaped, circular and flat.
Bothomagensis, *rotomagensis*, from the district of Rouen, Normandy, France.
Rotiformis, wheel-shaped.
Rotundatus, approaching a round form.
Rotundifolius, with round leaves.
Rotundus, round.
Rubellus, shining red.
Rubens, of red colour, blush-red.
Rubeolus, somewhat red, ruddy.
Ruber, *rubra*, *rubrum*, red in a general sense.
Rubercalycus, *rubercalyc*, with red calyx.
Ruberrimus, bright red.
Rubescens, becoming red, turning red.
Rubiaceae, plants of the *Rubia*, Madder, tribe.
Rubicundus, dark red, ruddy.
Rubidulus, somewhat red.
Rubidus, becoming red, reddish.
Rubifolius, with leaves like the Bramble, *Rubus*.
Rubiformis, bramble-like.
Rubiginosus, *robinosus*, reddish-brown, rust-coloured.
Rubifolius, with leaves like Madder, *Rubia*.
Rubioides, resembling Madder.
Ruboides, resembling Bramble.
Rubor, *rubeda*, red of any kind.
Rubricaulis, with red stalk.
Rubriflorus, bearing red flowers.
Rubrifolius, having red leaves.
Rubrilimbus, with red margin.
Rubrinervus, with red nerves or veins.
Rubro-caeruleus, *rubro-cyanus*, red-blue.
Rubro-cinctus, with red margin.
Rubro-limbatus, with red border or seam.
Rubro-venius, with red veins or nerves.
Rubro-violaceus, violet-red.
Rubro-vittatus, with red stripes.
Ruderalis, growing on debris, or on waste places.
Rudis, rough.

Rufescens, reddish-brown, becoming reddish.
Rufidulus, pale-red, somewhat red.
Rufinervus, with red nerves, veins.
Rufipes, with red foot-stalk, or base.
Rufobarbatus, with red beard.
Rufo-cinctus, with red border.
Rufulus, somewhat red.
Rufus, red, or foxy-red.
Rugatus, *rugosus*, wrinkled.
Rugosus, covered with, or thrown into wrinkles.
Rugulosus, somewhat wrinkled.
Rumeliacus, *remelius*, from *Rumelia* in Turkey. [*Rumex*.]
Rumicifolius, with leaves like Dock.
Ruminatus, looking as though chewed, as the Nutmeg.
Runcinatus, with large, saw-like teeth (*runcina*, a large saw).
Rupestris, rock-loving, or growing between rocks (*rupes*, a rock).
Rupicolus, growing in stony places.
Rupifragus, clinging to rocks.
Ruptilis, broken, yawning, gaping.
Ruralis, rustic, growing in rural places (as on a thatched cottage, etc.).
Rusciformis, resembling Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus*.
Russus, a deep, brownish-black.
Rusticanus, cultivated in fields.
Rusticus, rural.
Rutaceae, plants of the *Ruta*, Rue, tribe.
Rutaceus, rue-like.
Ruta-muraria, Spleen-wort, or white Maidenhair. [Northern Hungaria.
Ruthenicus, from the inhabitants of
Rutidolepis, with losenge-shaped scales.
Rutifolius, with leaves like Rue.
Rutilans, auburn, gold-red with metallic lustre.
Rutilus, glowing, reddish-yellow, used for plants with glowing red, orange, or yellow flowers.
Rypaloglossus, spotted.
Rytidocarpus, bearing fruit with a wrinkled surface.
Rytidophyllus, with grooved leaves.

Sabaudus, from Savoy, west of the Alps.
Sabinoides, resembling Common Savin
 (*Juniperus Sabina*).

Sabulosus, growing in sandy places.

Saccadorus, saccatus, sack, bag-like.

Saccharatus, with sweet taste, sugar-yielding (*Saccharum*, sugar).

Sacchariferus, saccharophorus, sugar-bearing.

Saccharinus, sugary.

Saccharoides, resembling Sugar-Cane, *Saccharum*.

Sacciferus, bearing bags.

Sacellus, a little bag, as the one sided pericarp of the Marvel of Peru.

Sachalinensis, from the Isle of Sachalin.

Saeplarius, growing in hedges.

Saginoides, resembling Pearl-wort, *Sagina*.

Sagittalis, sagittarius, sagittatus, shaped like an arrowhead (used of leaves).

Sagittiferus, arrow-bearing.

Sagittifolius, with arrow-shaped leaves.

Sagittiformis, arrow-shaped.

Saigonensis, from Saigon, a sea port in Cochln China.

Salax, thriving, luxurious.

Salabrosus, uneven.

Salicaceae, plants of the Willow or Sallow, *Salix*, tribe.

Salicarioides, resembling Willow-weed, *Lythrum Salicaria*.

Salicifolius, with leaves like the Willow.

Salicinae, Willow-wood.

Salicinus, salignus, Willow or Sallow like.

Salicornioides, resembling Marsh Samphire, *Salicornia*.

Saliens, projecting forward.

Salinus, growing in salt marshes.

Salzburgensis, from Salzburg in Austria.

Salmanticus, from ancient Salmantica, now Salamanca, in Spain.

Salmoneus, salmon-coloured, yellowish-pink.

Salmonophilus, having salmon-coloured bark.

Salpighantus, a trumpet-flower.

Salpex, trumpet.

Salsugineus, growing in or near salt marshes.

Salsuginosus, salsus, growing in places inundated with brackish water.

Salsumensis, containing salt.

Saltatorius, movable.

Salubris, cleansing, healing.

Salutaris, healthful, wholesome.

Salvadoraceae, plants of the *Salvadora*, Kiknel-Oil, Plant-tribe.

Salviifolius, with leaves like Sage, *Salvia*.

Salvinaceae, plants of the *Salvinia* tribe (tropical, floating, aquatics).

Salviodorus, of Sage odour.

Samaratus, with winged seeds (like Sycamore and Elm).

Sambucifolius, with leaves like Elder, *Sambucus*.

Sambucinus, resembling Elder in form or smell.

Sameriferus, wing-bearing.

Samoensis, from the Samoa Islands in the Pacific.

Sanctus, holy, sacred.

Sandwicensis, from the Sandwich Islands.

Sanguinalis, sanguinolentus, of blood-red colour.

Sanguineus, blood-red (*sanguis*, blood).

Saniosus, sappy.

Santa Catharina, from Santa Catharina in Brazil.

Santalaceae, plants of the Quandong-Tree, of Australia, *Santalum*, tribe.

Santaloides, resembling Quandong-Tree.

Santonicus, having the properties of Wormwood.

Sapidus, having a pleasant taste.

Sapientum, sapientium, for, or of, the wise (*Musa Sapientum*, Common Banana).

Sapindaceae, plants of the *Sapindus*, Soap-Nut-Oil Plant, Tribe.

Sapindinus, sapindus, resembling *Sapindus*, Soap-Nut-Oil Plant.

Sapinus, sapineus, smelling like firs or pines.

Saponaceus, saponarius, soapy, having soap-like qualities.

Saponarioides, resembling Soap-wort, *Saponaria*.
Sapotaceae, plants of the *Sapota*, Vegetable Egg, tribe.
Sapromyophilae, plants fertilized by Dung-flies, the flowers having a putrid smell.
Saphrophyte, plants that live on dead, organic matter.
Saracenicus, of Arabian origin.
Sarcanthus, with fleshy flowers (*sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh).
Sarcocarp, the outer, fleshy layer of a fruit.
Sarcocarpum, bearing fleshy, succulent fruit.
Sarcocephalus, with a fleshy head.
Sarcochilus, with fleshy lips.
Sarcoladus, having fleshy twigs.
Sarcoides, fleshy (*sarz*, flesh).
Sarcolipes, with fleshy base or foot-stalk.
Sarcophyllus, with fleshy leaves.
Sarcopus, with thick, fleshy stems.
Sarcorrhizus, having fleshy roots.
Sardous, *sardensis*, of Sardinian origin.
Sarmaticus, *sarmatis*, of Polish origin.
Sarmentaceus, having rooting runners.
Sarmentosus, bearing long, slender runners.
Sarniensis, *sarnicus*, from the Isle of Guernsey.
Sarcocarpus, a fleshy, succulent fruit.
Sarraceniaceae, plants of the *Sarracenia*, N. American Pitcher-plant, tribe.
Sativus, that which is sown or planted for crops.
Saturate-virens, green as grass.
Saurocephalus, with lizard head.
Saururaceae, plants of the *Saururus*, Lizard's-Tail, tribe.
Saxatilis, growing amongst rocks, rock-loving.
Saxicolus, *saxicole*, growing among rubble or on rock as some lichens.
Saxifragaceae, plants of the *Saxifraga*, Rock-Foll, tribe.
Saxifragoides, resembling *Saxifraga*, Rock-Foll.

Saxifragus, stone splitting, rock-breaking.
Saxonicus, of Saxon origin.
Saxosus, stony, rocky.
Scabellus, scabby, rough.
Scaber, *scabra*, *scabrum*, rough to the touch.
Scaberrimus, very rough.
Scaberulus, *scabrellus*, *scabridus*, rough or somewhat rough.
Scabiosifolius, with leaves like Pin-cushion-Flower, *Scabiosus*.
Scabiosoides, resembling *Scabiosa*, Pin-cushion-Flower.
Scabiosus, scabby.
Scabrellus, *scabridus*, somewhat scabby, rough.
Scabridulus, alightly rough.
Scabrifolius, with rough or scabby leaves.
Scabriglumis, with rough, chaff-like covering.
Scabriusculus, somewhat rough.
Scalaris, *scalariformis*, step-like, or ladder-shaped (said of transverse markings).
Scalpellatus, cutting (*scalpellum*, a surgical knife).
Scalpelliiform, lancet, or scalpel-shaped.
Scalpratus, skinned, or of the appearance of being skinned.
Scalpriformus, chisel-shaped.
Scandens, climbing.
Scandicus, resembling Wild Chervil, *Scandix*.
Scandicus, of Swedish origin.
Scaphaeophorus, *scaphiphorus*, bearing boat or swan-like organs.
Scaphoides, boat-like in shape.
Scaphophyllus, with hollow or trough-shaped leaves.
Scapiflorus, bearing flowers on stems (*scapus*, a stem).
Scapiformis, with a leafless stem.
Scapigerus, *scapiferus*, bearing leafless stem.
Scapontocentrus, covered with spines or thorns.
Scaposus, having leafless stems.

Scapuliformis, axil-leaf-like.

Scapus, a leafless flower-stalk from the ground (as in cyclamen).

Scaraboides, beetle-like.

Scardicus, from Mount Skardo in Macedonia.

Scariola, Wild Lettuce.

Scariosus, dry and membranous, not green.

Scarlatinus, scarlet, red.

Scaturiginus, growing in springs between stones.

Soelatus, acrid, biting, blister-drawing.

Sceptrum-carolinum, sceptre, of Carlog-magne.

Scheerliiflorus, with flowers like *Scheeria* (Achimenes).

Schidigerus, splinter-forming or fibre-yielding.

Schirensis, from Mount Schire in Abyssinia.

Schismatoglottis, with cloven tongue.

Schistaceus, schistous, slate-blue or grey.

Schistocalyx, schistocalycus, with cloven, or slit calyx.

Schizaceae, plants of the *Schizaea*, Cone-fern, tribe.

Schisanthus, with cloven, slit flowers.

Schisocarpus, bearing a dry pericarp of two or more united carpels (*schizo*, I cleave).

Schinodes, slit or cleft, or flaky membranes.

Schisolepis, with flaky scales.

Schisolemus, with split or flaky edge.

Schisopetalus, with split petals.

Schisopathus, with membranous sheath-like bract or covering.

Schoenoides, resembling Card-Rush, of Victoria, *Schoenus*.

Schoenoprasum, Chives.

Scladophyllus, umbrella-leaved.

Scilloides, resembling Squill or Wild Hyacinth, *Scilla*.

Sclophilus, shade-loving, growing in shady places.

Scipionum, staff-like.

Scirpus, scirpoides, of the Rush, *Scirpus*, tribe.

Scissus, cleft, slit, fibry.

Sclaminosus, forming lips.

Sciturbabulus, resembling Squirrel's whiskers.

Sciroides, resembling Squirrel's tail, curved and bushy.

Sclareus, dry, stiff.

Scleranthus, bearing hard flowers.

Sclerocarpus, bearing hard, bristle-like fruit.

Scleroidus, having a hard texture.

Sclerophyllus, with hard and stiff leaves.

Scleropoidus, when stalks become hard and horny.

Scleropterus, with hard wings.

Sclerosed, hardened, lignified.

Sclerotrichus, with hard, dry hairs.

Scleroxylus, scleroxylon, having hard wood.

Scobiculatus, in fine grains, like filings or sawdust.

Scobiformis, resembling filings.

Scobinatus, when the surface feels as though filed.

Scolopendrinus, scolopendrioides, resembling Hart's Tongue Fern, *Scolopendrium*.

Scolymoides, resembling Globe-Artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*.

Scopa, a mass of stiff hairs.

Scoparius, brush-like.

Scopigerus, bearing brush-like bunches of hair.

Scopulinus, bearing small brushes.

Scopulosus, rocky.

Scordoides, resembling Water German-der, *Teucrium Scordium*.

Scorodonius, Garlic-like.

Scorpioides, scorpioidalis, scorpion like, when the inflorescence resembles a scorpion's tail.

Scorpiurus, in sections, like a scorpion's tail.

Scorzonarifolius, with leaves like Viper's Grass, *Scorzonera*.

Scozoneriformis, resembling Viper's-Grass.
Sooticus, of Scotch origin.
Sootophilus, shade loving.
Sotophyllus, with sombre leaves.
Scriptus, as though written on.
Scrobiculatus, with trenched or pitted depressions.
Scrophulariaceae, plants of the *Scrophularia*, Fig-wort, tribe.
Scrophularineae, a natural order of loblate herbs, shrubs and small trees, embracing 157 genera.
Scrophularioides, resembling Fig-wort, *Scrophularia*.
Scrophularius, scrofula-healing.
Scrotiformis, pouch-shaped.
Scrupens, rough, harsh.
Scruposus, scrupulous, as if full of small sharp stones.
Sculpturatus, ornamented.
Scurrus, buffoon-like, amusing.
Scutatus, buckler-shaped.
Scutellarioides, resembling skull-cap, *Scutellaria*.
Scutellatus, shaped like a small salver or plate.
Scutelliformis, in form of a small shield.
Scutifolius, with buckler-shaped leaves.
Scutiformis, buckler-shaped.
Scyphiformis, cup or goblet-shaped.
Scyphiphorus, bearing cups.
Scytoides, leather-like.
Scytophyllus, with leathery leaves.
Sebaceus, like lumps of tallow.
Sebiferus, bearing (tallow) Vegetable Wax.
Secalinus, resembling Rye, *Secale*.
Sechellarum, from the Seychelles, group of islands in the Indian Ocean.
Sectifrons, with cut or cleft foliage.
Sectilis, as though cut into portions, like the pollen of some orchids.
Sectus, cut or cleft completely to the base.
Secundiflorus, having all flowers turned in the same direction.
Secundifolius, with all leaves in the same direction.

Secundus, one-sided, or following.
Securidiformis, hatchet-shaped.
Securiferus, bearing hatchet-shaped organs.
Securifolius, with hatchet-shaped or hard blistery leaves.
Securigeus, blister-bearing.
Sedifolius, with leaves like Stonecrop, *Sedum*.
Sedinensis, from the district of Stettin in Germany.
Sedoides, resembling Stonecrop, *Sedum*.
Segetalis, segetum, growing in standing crops.
Segmentum, having a piece cut off, as of a cleft leaf, or other organ.
Segregatus, separated, kept apart.
Seginus, resembling Hemlock.
Seguisiensis, from the district of Susa, Northern Italy.
Sejugus, having six pairs of leaflets.
Sejunctus, separated, kept apart.
Selaginellaceae, plants of the *Selaginella* tribe.
Selaginelloides, resembling *Selaginella*, Creeping Moss.
Selaginoides, resembling *Selago*, a genus of greenhouse shrubs.
Selectus, chosen, selected.
Selenocarpus, bearing crescent-shaped fruit.
Selinoides, resembling Milk-Paralely, *Selinum*.
Selligerus, saddle-bearing.
Semecarpus, bearing flag-like fruit.
Semi, half, used in compound words.
Semiadnatus, half-attached.
Semiapertus, half-open.
Semicircularis, half-round.
Semicordatus, heart-shaped on one side only.
Semicoostatus, ribbed on one side only.
Semidecandrus, having five instead of ten anthers (as in type).
Semidecurrens, running half down only.
Semiectus, half upright, nearly upright.
Semiflocculosus, having corolla split and turned to one side.

Semigaleatus, having half a helmet.
Semihastatus, nearly spear shaped.
Semiliber, *semilibera*, *semiliberum*, half attached or attached on one side only.
Semilocularis, with half section cells.
Semilunatus, shaped like a half moon.
Semiorbiculatus, half round or hemispherical.
Semiovatus, half oval.
Semipectinatus, comb-like on one side only.
Semipedalis, measuring half a foot, six inches.
Semiplennus, half double (of flowers).
Semipollicaris, half a thumb's breadth, half-an-inch.
Semiradiatus, half radiant (used of compositae).
Semireniformis, kidney-shaped on one side only.
Semiserratus, having saw teeth on one side only.
Semiteres, half tapering.
Semiturbanus, half turban-shaped.
Semivestitus, half closed.
Semperflorens, always flowering.
Sempervirens, evergreen, retaining leaves in winter.
Sempervivoides, resembling *Sempervivum*, house Leek.
Sempervivus, ever living.
Semarius, containing six, or in sixes.
Senecioides, resembling Ragwort, *Senecio*.
Senegalensis, from the banks of the river Senegal in W. Africa.
Senensis, from Sena in Portuguese South Africa.
Senescens, grey, as from age.
Senilis, as of old age.
Sennoides, plants of the *Cassia*, Senna Plant, tribe.
Sensibilis, sensitive, manifesting irritability.
Sensitivus, responsive to touch as the leaves of *Mimosa Pudica*.
Senticosus, beset with thorns (*Sentis*, Thorn-bush).

Sepalorus, *sepaloidens*, resembling the sepals of a calyx (*sepalum*, the segment of a calyx).
Separatus, set apart (of flowers of distinct sexes).
Sepiaceus, *sepia*-coloured, a clear dark brown.
Sepiarius, *saepiarius*, forming hedges (*sepes*, a hedge).
Sepicolus, *saepicolus*, growing in hedges.
Septangularis, seven-cornered, sided.
Septatus, divided by a partition.
Septemfidus, cleaved, or cut into seven divisions.
Septemlobus, with seven lobes.
Septemnervus, having seven nerves or veins.
Septempartitus, divided into seven compartments.
Septenatus, *septenus*, having parts in sevens (as a compound leaf with seven leaflets).
Septentrionalis, northern.
Septicus, with a tendency to rot.
Septifolius, seven-leaved.
Septius, thriving on decayed matter.
Septulifer, forming partitions.
Septuplinervis, seven nerved, veined, applied to a leaf.
Sepulchralis, *sepulchralis*, grave ornamenting, pertaining to graves.
Sepultus, buried.
Serbicus, of Servian origin.
Serialis, *seriatus*, arranged in transverse or longitudinal rows.
Sericanthus, bearing silk-like flowers.
Sericatus, *sericanus*, silk-like.
Sericeus, silky, covered with silky pubescence.
Sericicalyx, with silk-like calyx.
Sericoophyllus, having silk-like leaves.
Serious, silken.
Serotinus, late in the year, blooming in autumn.
Serpens, snake.
Serpentarius, used against snake-bites.
Serpentiformis, of snake form.

Serpentinus, creeping, snake-like.
Serpyllaceus, resembling Wild Thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*.
Serpyllifolius, with leaves like Wild thyme.
Serraformis, of saw form (*serra*, a saw).
Serrate-ciliate, toothed, and with marginal hairs.
Serratifolius, having serrated leaves.
Serrato-dentatus, with saw-like teeth.
Serratuloides, serratulus, slightly toothed.
Serratus, beset with saw teeth.
Serrulatus, toothed, with minute teeth.
Sertiformis, in form of an umbel.
Sertulatus, like a garland, or a simple umbel.
Sertulifer, bearing umbels.
Sesamoides, resembling Sesame, *Sesamum*.
Seseloides, resembling Meadow Saxifrage, *Seseli*.
Sesqui, a prefix meaning one-and-a-half, used in compound words.
Sesquipetalis, a foot-and-a-half long, as the fruit of *Dolichos Sesquipetalis*, Asparagus bean, and the petals of *Oncidium Sesquipetalis*.
Sessiliflorus, bearing sessile, or stalkless flowers.
Sessilifolius, bearing sessile or stalkless leaves.
Sessilis, sitting close, destitute of a stalk.
Setaceus, setosus, bristly (*seta*, a bristle).
Setarius, containing bristles.
Seticornis, with bristle-like horn.
Setiferus, setigerus, bearing bristles.
Setiformis, bristle-shaped.
Setigerous, bristle-bearing.
Setispinus, with bristle-like thorns.
Setosus, bristly, beset with bristles.
Setuligerus, bearing small bristles.
Setulosus, resembling a fine bristle.
Seusanus, from the banks of the river Save, or Sava in Hungary.
Seviferus, yielding vegetable wax.
Sexandrus, having six anthers.
Sexangularis, sexangulus, six-angled.

Sexifid, six cleft.
Sextuplex, six-fold or six times.
Shastensis, from Shasta in California.
Siamensis, of Siamese origin.
Sibilus, rustling, whispering (used of leaves).
Sibiricus, of Siberian origin.
Siccus, dry, sapless.
Sicerarius, intoxicating.
Sicifolius, with dagger-like leaves.
Siculus, from the Isle of Sicily in Italy.
Sicyoides, resembling one-seeded Star Cucumber, *Sicyos*.
Sideritoides, resembling Iron-wort, *Sideritis*.
Siderophilus, iron-loving.
Sidifolius, with leaves like Indian Mallow, *Sida*.
Sidoides, resembling Indian Mallow.
Sidoniensis, from Sidon or Saida in Syria.
Sigillatus, as if marked with the impression of a seal.
Sigmoideus, double-curved, like the letter S.
Signatus, as though covered with writing.
Silfolius, with leaves like Water Parsnip, *Sium*.
Sikkimensis, from Sikkim, Eastern Himalaya.
Sikokianus, from the Japanese Island Sikek.
Silalifolius, with leaves like Meadow Saxifrage, *Silene*.
Silenifolius, with leaves like Campion, Cate Fly, *Silene*.
Silenoides, resembling Campion, *Silene*.
Silesiacus, of Silesian origin.
Siliceus, containing Silica (*silix*, *silicis*, a flint).
Silicula, a little pod or husk.
Siliculosus, bearing little husks or pods.
Siliquastrum, the Carob-Tree, St. John's Bread Tree, *Corantia*, *Siliqua*.
Siliquosus, bearing siliqua, i.e. pods with a partition like those of *Cruciferae*.
Siluricus, from Siluria in the Cahawba Valley, Alabama, U.S.A.

Silvaticus, *silvanus*, loving woods.
Silvestar, *silvestre*, *silvestris*, growing wild, not cultivated.
Simarubaceae, plants of the *Simaruba*, b'Mer-wood, tribe.
Simia, *similar* (*Simia*, the ape).
Simprifrons, snub-nosed.
Simplex, of one piece or series (opposed to compound).
Simplicifolius, with simple leaves (not compound).
Simpliciflorus, with simple flowers (not compound).
Simplicissimus, very simple.
Simulans, deceiving.
Sinalcus, from Mount Sinal, of Holy Scriptures.
Sinensis, from China, same as *chinensis*.
Singaporensis, from Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Singarensis, from Mount Sindjar in Turkish Asia.
Singularis, one by itself, one only, single.
Sinicus, of Chinese origin.
Sinister, *sinistra*, *sinistrum*, *sinistrorsum*, turned to the left.
Sinatus, having a deep, wavy margin (like the oak-leaf).
Sinuolatus, having a minute wavy margin.
Sinuosus, with wavy and frill-like margin.
Sipho, a tube.
Siphonanthus, with tubular flowers.
Sipyleus, from Sipylus, Tomlus in Asia Minor.
Sisaroides, resembling *Skirret*, *Sium riserum*.
Sisymbriifolius, with leaves like Tansy-Mustard, *Sisymbrium*.
Sisymbrioides, resembling Tansy-Mustard, *Sisymbrium*.
Sitchensis, from the Isle of Sitcha, N.W. America.
Sitiens, thirsty.
Sitoides, grain, cereal-like.
Sitophilus, grain, cereal-loving.
Sitularius, pitcher-like. [ancea].
Skirrophorus, forming bell-like protuber-

Smaragdinus, emerald-green.
Smilacifolius, with leaves like *Smilax*.
Smilacinus, resembling *Smilax*.
Smyrnaeus, from Smyrna or Aden in Asia Minor.
Soboliferus, bearing shoots or sprouts.
Socciflorus, with slipper-like flowers.
Socialis, *sociatus*, companionable, growing over a considerable area.
Socotranus, *socotrinus*, from the island Sokotra or Socotra, Indian Ocean.
Sogdianus, from Sogdiana (ancient geography) a district in Asia.
Solanaceae, plants of the Nightshade, *Solanum*, tribe.
Solanaceus, *solanoides*, resembling Nightshade, *Solanum*.
Solandriflorus, with flowers like peach-coloured trumpet-flower, *Solandra*.
Solanifolius, with leaves like Nightshade *Solanum*.
Solaris, sun-like (*Sol*, sun).
Soleaeformis, sandal or slipper-shaped.
Solenacanthus, with cylindrical thorns.
Solidagineus, *solidaginoides*, resembling Golden Rod, *Solidago*.
Solidus, not hollow, or, free from cavities.
Solisequus, turning with the sun.
Solitarius, lonely, single, only one in the place.
Soloniensis, *solonius*, from Solona in Corinthia.
Solstitialis, pertaining to summer.
Solutus, unbound, free, not adherent.
Somalensis, from Somali-Land, E. Africa.
Somnians, sleeping (*somnus*, sleep).
Somniferus, sleep-producing.
Sonchifolius, with leaves like Sow-Thistle, *Sonchus*.
Songicus, from the river Songari, or Sungaria in Manchuria.
Sonora, from the river or state of Sonora in Mexico.
Sonorus, sounding, sound-producing.
Sorbifolius, with leaves like *Sorbus*, plants of the *Pyrus*, pear-tree, tribe.
Sorbilis, refreshing, thirst-quenching, drinkable.

Sordescens, spotted, soiled.
Sordidissimum, a very dirty grey.
Sordidus, dirty in tint, dirty-white.
Sorediatus, bearing small patches on the surface.
Sorlus, from Soria, a province of Spain (old Castile).
Sorocephalus, two-headed.
Sororius, in groups or heaps.
Sorosus, with fleshy multiple fruit (as the mulberry or pineapple).
Sorus, the spore pustule of ferns.
Spadiceo-griseus, greyish-brown.
Spadiceus, shiny brown like a date.
Spadiciflorus, bearing club-like flowers.
Spadiigerus, bearing club-like organs.
Spananthus, having few flowers.
Sparganiaceae, plants of the Bur-Reed, *Sparganium*, tribe.
Sparganioides, resembling Bur-Reed.
Sparsiflorus, with scattered flowers.
Sparsifolius, with scattered leaves.
Sparsus, spread open, scattered.
Spartanus, sparticus, from Sparta in Greece.
Spartens, resembling Esparto-Grass.
Spartioides, resembling Brush-Broom, *Spartium*.
Spatangius, sea-urchin.
Spathaceus, spathe-bearing (spathe, a large bract enclosing a flower cluster).
Spathuliformis, **spathulatus**, spathe, spatula-shaped, in form of a large bract.
Spathulinus, with small spathe.
Specialis, **specifcus**, singular, peculiar.
Speciosissimus, extra beautiful.
Speciosus, beautiful.
Spectabilis, showy, superior.
Spectans, opposite (to each other).
Spectatissimus, uncommon, remarkable.
Speculum, mirror.
Speiranthus, with a twisted flower.
Speltoides, resembling Dinkel or Speltwood, *Triticum Spelta*.
Spelugensis, from Splûgn, a village in Switzerland.
Sphecelatus, with marks like gangrene, withered, dead in appearance.

Sphacioticus, from the district of Sphakia in Crete.
Sphaeranthus, bearing spherical, ball-like flowers.
Sphaericus, spherical, globe-like.
Sphaerocarpus, bearing spherical, ball-like fruit.
Sphaerocephalus, round-headed.
Sphaeroides, spherical, ball-like.
Sphaerophorus, bearing ball-like organs.
Sphaerospermus, bearing ball-like seeds.
Sphaerostachyus, **sphaerostachys**, bearing round spikes.
Sphaerotrix, **sphaerotrichus**, with round ball-like crest.
Sphagnaceae, plants of the *Sphagnum*, Bog-Moss, tribe.
Sphagnifolius, with leaves like *Sphagnum*.
Sphalerum, viscous.
Sphagiferus, bearing wasp-like organs.
Sphenoides, wedge-shaped.
Sphenophorus, bearing wedge-shaped organs.
Sphenophyllus, with wedge-shaped leaves.
Spicatiflorus, with flowers disposed on a slender spike.
Spicatus, spike-like, or disposed on a spike.
Spica venti, Wind Grass, or Wind Straw, *Apera Spica-Venti*.
Spiciferous, bearing spikes.
Spiciformis, spike-like.
Spicigerus, bearing flower spikes.
Spiculatus, being covered with fine points.
Spiculiformis, like a small ear (*Spica*, an ear of corn, *Spicula*, a small ear).
Spiculosus, bearing *Spicula*, or small spikes, as ears of corn.
Spiculum, a small spike or needle.
Spilanthus, bearing spotted flowers.
Spilopterus, having spotted wings.
Spinatus, thorny (*Spina*, a sharp-pointed woody or hard body).
Spinaureus, having golden yellow spines or thorns.
Spinellorus, armed with small spines.

Spinescens, ending in a spine or sharp point.

Spinibarbis, with spiny beard.

Spiniferus, bearing thorns.

Spinifolius, having spiny leaves.

Spinosissimus, closely beset with thorns.

Spinosus, spinous, spinigerus, having spines or thorns.

Spinuliferus, having small spines.

Spinulosus, with small spines (*Spinula*, a diminutive spine).

Spiraeifolius, with leaves like Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea*.

Spiralis, coiled, wound round.

Spiranthus, with coiled flowers.

Spiratus, coiled, snake-like.

Spirocarpus, bearing screw-like, twisted fruit.

Spirocentrus, with twisted, screw-like thorns.

Spissus, sticky, tough-slimy.

Spithameus, a span of the hand, seven inches.

Splendens, glistening or shining.

Splendidus, shining, reflecting.

Spodiotrichus, grey-haired.

Spodochrous, grey as ashes.

Spodophyllus, with ash-grey leaves.

Spondylanthus, bearing hard, stiff flowers.

Spondylolepis, with hard, or bone-like scales.

Spongiosus, spongy, soft, or having the texture of a sponge.

Spontaneus, voluntary, growing wild (not cultivated).

Sporadolepis, having scattered scales, being sparsely scaled.

Spretus, widely dispersed or scattered.

Spumarius, resembling froth.

Spumescens, frothy, froth-like.

Spumosus, frothy, spongy.

Spurius, illegitimate, false, doubtful.

Squalens, squalidus, dull yellow.

Squamaceus, scaly.

Squamaria, common Tooth-Wort, *Lathraea squamaria*.

Squamatus, squamarinus, squameus, being furnished with scales.

Squamelliformus, shaped like a scale.

Squamiferus, bearing scales.

Squamiflorus, bearing flowers with scaly calyx.

Squamiformis, shaped like a scale.

Squamigerus, scale-bearing.

Squamipes, with scaly stalk.

Squamisetus, with bristly scales.

Squamosus, beset with scales, or scalelike.

Squamulatus, bearing small scales.

Squamulosus, beset with small scales.

Squarrosus, being rough or scurfy.

Squarrulosus, somewhat rough or scaly (diminutive of squarrose).

Stachyernus, spike-like.

Stachyoides, resembling Wound-Wort, *Stachys*.

Stachyophorus, bearing spikes.

Stachyus, with spikes (used in compound words).

Stagnalis, stagnensis, growing in stagnant water.

Stagninus, standing erect, upright.

Stamineus, stamen-like.

Staminiformis, in the form of stamens.

Stans, erect, upright.

Stapeliflorus, with flowers like Carrion-Flower, *Stapelia*.

Stapeliformis, resembling Carrion-Flower in growth or habit.

Staphisagria, of sharp taste.

Staticeformis, resembling Sea Lavender, *Statice*.

Stauracanthus, with cross thorns.

Staurophyllus, having cruciate leaves, i.e. arranged crosswise.

Stellapilis, covered with a star-like cluster of hairs.

Stellaris, star-spangled.

Stellatifolius, with star-shaped leaves like Woodruff.

Stellatus, star-like, or radiating like the points of a star.

Stelliferus,

Stelliformis, } star bearing, producing.

Stelligerus,

Stellinervius, star-ribbed, as the leaves of Marsh Penny-wort.

Stellipila, covered with star-shaped clusters of hairs.
Stellularis, **stelluatus**, minutely star-shaped, or stellate.
Stenantherus, with narrow anthers.
Stenobotrys, with slender racemes.
Stenobulbus, bearing narrow bulbs.
Stenocarpus, bearing narrow fruit.
Stenocephalus, having narrow heads.
Stenochilus, with narrow lips.
Stenocladus, with thin twigs.
Stenoglossus, having narrow tongues.
Stenogynus, with narrow, thin pistils.
Stenolobus, narrow lobed.
Stenolomus, with narrow borders.
Stenopetalus, having narrow petals.
Stenophyllus, narrow leaved.
Stenopterus, with narrow wings.
Stenospermus, bearing narrow seeds.
Stenostachya, **stenostachyus**, bearing slender spikes.
Stentorius, loud, pretentious.
Stenos, narrow.
Stephanocarpus, bearing fruit arranged to resemble a crown.
Stercorans, manuring, dunging.
Stercorarius, dung-like.
Sterculiaceae, plants of the *Sterculia*, Buddha's Cocoonut, tribe.
Sterculiaceus, resembling Buddha's Cocoonut.
Stereoides, firm, close, tight.
Stereophyllus, with hard, or with closed leaves.
Sterilis, barren, as flowers destitute of pistil or stamen without anther.
Stichocarpus, bearing fruit disposed on a spiral line.
Stichus, a row, used in compound words.
Sticticus, dotted with minute holes like pinpricks.
Stictopetalus, with petals covered with glandular points.
Stictophyllus, having leaves covered with points, dots.
Stictus, dotted, spotted.
Stigma, a point, the top of a pistil, a scar or pitted mark.

Stigmaticus, marked or pitted with points or scars.
Stigmatoides, in form of a stigma.
Stigmatolepis, having scar-like scales.
Stigmatosus, provided with conspicuous stigmas.
Stigmatus, scarred, pitted, dotted.
Stigmodes, dot, point-like.
Stigosus, } bearing small scars, or
Stigmatosus, } finely scarred.
Stilbocarpus, bearing shiny fruit.
Stimulans, stinging, burning, like a nettle.
Stimulosus, being covered with stinging hairs.
Stipaceus, **stipoides**, resembling Oat Grass, *Stipa*.
Stipellatus, **stipitarius**, **stipitatus**, having small stalks or stems.
Stipticus, being astringent, arresting bleeding.
Stipulaceus, **stipularis**, **stipulatus**, **stipulosus**, having stipules (small appendages to the base of the leaf-stalk).
Stiriacus, (**styriacus**), from Styria in Austria-Hungary.
Stoechadifolius, resembling French Lavender, *Lavandula Stoechas*.
Stoechas, from Hyeres, ancient Stoechades, a group of islands of southern France.
Stoloniferus, having suckers or runners.
Stoloniflorus, bearing flowers on runners or suckers (*stolo*, a shoot).
Stoloniform, like a slender, creeping shoot.
Straminellus, somewhat straw-coloured.
Stramineus, straw-coloured or straw-like.
Stramonifolius, with leaves like Common Thorn-Apple, *Datura Stramonium*.
Strangulatus, choked, contracted deeply at intervals.
Strepens, **strepitans**, rustling.
Streptacanthus, having twisted thorns.
Streptocarpus, when fruit is marked by a spiral marking.
Streptocaulis, with twisted stalk.
Streptopetalus, having twisted petals.

Striatellus, marked with small stripes or bruises (*stria*, a furrow).

Striato-fasciatus, having ribbon-like stripes.

Striatulus, faintly striped or grooved.

Striatus, marked with fine, longitudinal flutings, groovings.

Strictiflorus, bearing stiff, upright flowers.

Strictifolius, having stiff, rigid leaves.

Strictus, drawn together, stiff, upright.

Stridulus, rattling.

Strigiceps, having a head apparently combed.

Strigillosus, strigillatus, having hair apparently combed.

Strigipes, with rough stem or footstalk.

Strigosus, closely covered with pointed bristles.

Strigulosus, marked with lines; or meagre, lank.

Striolatus, having small grooves or flutings.

Strobilaceus, resembling a cone (*strobilus*, a fir cone).

Strobiliferus, cone-bearing, as the hop or the fir.

Strobiliformis, cone-shaped.

Strobilinus, strobilaceus, cone-like.

Strobiloid, cone-like.

Stromatodes, cushion-like (*stroma*, a cushion).

Stromatoid, having the nature of, or resembling a cushion.

Strombuliferus, having organs resembling spiral shells.

Strombuliformis, when fruit is twisted in a spiral manner.

Strongylocalyx, with a palisade-like calyx.

Strophades, winding.

Stropholatus, having a spongy appendage.

Strumaris, strumosus, goitre-like (*struma*, goitre).

Strumiferus, having goitre-like swelling.

Strupifolius, with tongue-shaped leaves.

Struthiopterus, bunch-winged.

Styrphosus, tart, sharp.

Stuposus, stupatus, flax, tow-like (*stupa* tow, flax), a mass of filament matted together.

Stutocarpus, bearing dotted fruit.

Stygus, from Mount Oholmos, in Morea, Greece.

Stylaris, style-like, column-like (*stylus*, style).

Stylidiaceae, plants of the *Stylidium*, Grass-leaved Trigger Plant, tribe.

Stylidioides, resembling Grass-leaved Trigger Plant.

Stylophorus, style-bearing.

Stylosus, with prominent style.

Styphnocarpus, bearing fruit in autumn.

Styracaceae, plants of the *Styrax*, Storax plant, tribe.

Styracifluus, Storax-yielding.

Styracifolius, with leaves like Storax (*Styrax*).

Suaveticus, from Suavetia in the Caucasus Mountains.

Suarezianus, from the island of Diego Suarez, near Madagascar.

Suaveolens, fragrant, sweet-smelling.

Suavis, pleasant, agreeable.

Suavissimus, most pleasant.

Sub, under or below, or almost so (used in compound words).

Subcaulis, subcaulescens, with barely visible stem.

Subaculeatus, sparsely thorned.

Subaequalis, nearly equal.

Subaerial, almost on the ground.

Subalatus, slightly winged.

Subalpinus, from the Lower or Fore Alps.

Subamarus, slightly bitter.

Subaphyllus, nearly leafless.

Subapiculate, having an ill defined point.

Subarborescent, inclined to be tree-like.

Subasper, subaspera, subasperum, somewhat rough, sharp.

Subauriculatus, slightly eared, with minute ears.

Subauritus, somewhat eared.

Subaxillary, below the axil.

Subbyssoid, somewhat cobwebby.

Subcaeruleus, slightly blue.

Subcanescent, somewhat greyish-white.
Subcarinatus, slightly finned, keeled.
Subcarnosus, slightly fleshy.
Subcaulescent, with a very short stem (between sub-acaulis and caulescent).
Subciliatus, somewhat ciliate, fringed.
Subcompressus, nearly pressed together.
Subconcolorus, nearly self-coloured.
Subconicus, somewhat conical.
Subcordatus, somewhat heart-shaped.
Subcrenatus, somewhat notched, scalloped.
Subcrispus, partly curled or crested.
Subcroceus, approaching saffron yellow.
Subcupreus, somewhat brown.
Subcurvatus, slightly curved.
Subdecandrus, having less than ten anthers.
Subdentatus, imperfectly toothed.
Subdenticulate, with small or imperfect marginal teeth.
Subdiaphanus, nearly translucent.
Subdifformis, having some irregularity.
Subdimidiatus, divided unequally.
Subditivus, unreal, spurious.
Subditus, conquered, toned down.
Subdulus, crafty, subtle, secret.
Subdurus, slightly hard.
Subeffuse, somewhat spreading.
Suberectus, nearly erect, nodding at the top.
Suberosus, abounding in cork, corky.
Subfalcatus, nearly crescent-shaped.
Subglobosus, somewhat spherical.
Subgrandis, somewhat large.
Subhastatus, slightly spear-shaped.
Subhirsutus, somewhat rough-haired.
Subhorridus, somewhat thorny.
Subimbricatus, slightly overlapping.
Subinermis, slightly protected (not very thorny).
Subligulosus, somewhat tongue-shaped.
Sublimis, lofty, majestic.
Subliquescens, nearly liquid.
Sublobatus, slightly lobed.
Submaculatus, somewhat spotty.
Submamillosus, with slight warts or nipples.

Submarginal, near the edge.
Submarinus, growing under or in the sea.
Submersus, growing under water.
Submuticus, somewhat supported.
Subnudus, nearly naked (as to hairs on leaves).
Subobtusus, somewhat blunt.
Subpaniculatus, nearly a panicle florescence.
Subpilosus, slightly hairy.
Subpungens, somewhat prickly.
Subregularis, nearly symmetrical or regular.
Subrepandus, somewhat tailed.
Subroseus, somewhat rose-coloured.
Subrotundus, roundish.
Subscandens, partly climbing.
Subserratus, with vaguely toothed margin.
Subsessilis, almost devoid of stalk.
Subsolitarius, almost alone, lonely.
Subsquamosus, slightly scaly.
Subteres, nearly round.
Subternatus, nearly in three.
Subterraneus, underground.
Subtetragonus, nearly four-sided.
Subtilis, fine, thin, tender.
Subtortus, somewhat twisted.
Subtus, underneath, below.
Subulatus, awl-shaped.
Subulifer, subuliferus, bearing sharp points.
Subulifolius, having awl-shaped leaves.
Subuliformis, awl-shaped.
Subumbellatus, somewhat umbel shaped.
Subventricose, somewhat inflated.
Subverticillate, an imperfect or irregular whorl.
Subvestitus, partly or half covered.
Subvolubilis, feebly twisting, climbing.
Succedaneus, a substitute.
Succedaneus, sap yielding, exuding.
Succiferous, producing sap.
Succinctus, surrounded or shortened.
Succineus, amber-coloured.
Succiniferus, gum, amber-yielding.
Succisifolius, with leaves like *Sesbiosa*.
Succotia.

Succidus, as though abruptly broken off.

Succosus, succulent, full of sap.

Succotrinus, abounding in sap.

Succulentae, succulent plants.

Suoculentus, juicy, sappy.

Sudanicus, from the Soudan in Central Africa.

Sudeticus, from the Sudetic Mountains, Eastern Europe.

Suecicus, of Swedish origin.

Suffocatus, choking, stifling.

Suffrutescens, **suffruticosus**, somewhat like a shrub.

Suffultus, supported or propped.

Sulcatus, grooved, furrowed or fluted.

Sulcinervus, having grooved nerves or veins.

Sulcolanatus, having woolly grooves.

Sulfureus, **sulphureus**, sulphur-coloured.

Sumatranus, from Sumatra, of the Malay Archipelago.

Sundaicus, from the Sunda Islands, Eastern Archipelago.

Super, above, used in compound words.

Superaxilaris, growing above an axil.

Superbiens, **superbus**, magnificent, proud.

Superficialis, on the surface, superficial.

Superfluous, overflowing, abundantly-fruitful.

Superfusus, extra brown, or brown above.

Supernatans, floating on the surface.

Superne, above, on top.

Supertextus, covered, as with texture.

Superus, extra high.

Supervolutus, rolled over.

Supinus, prostrate, with face upward.

Supra, above (same as super).

Supracompositus, } excessively sub-
Supradecompositus, } divided.

Supratiliaceus, growing above a leaf.

Suratensis, from the district of Surat, Bombay, British India.

Surcatus, having shoots, twigs.

Surculosus, producing suckers.

Surinamensis, from Surinam, of Dutch Guiana.

Surrectus, erect, upright.

Sursum, directed upward and forward.

Susianus, from the region of Susa in Persia.

Suspectus, suspected (as being poisonous).

Suspensus, hanging downward perpendicularly.

Susquehannae, from the banks of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania.

Suturalis, as though having a seam (*sutura*, a seam).

Sycomorus, the Sycamore Tree Ficus, *Sycamorus*.

Sylvaticus, **silvaticus**, growing in woods and forests.

Sylvestris, **silvestris**, wild not cultivated.

Sympetalous, with united petals.

Symphocarpus, bearing fruit in clusters.

Symphorosus, accumulated, together in clusters.

Symphyocarpus, bearing united, or grown together, fruit.

Symphoneurus, having entangled nerves or veins.

Symphyrosus, grown together in clusters.

Symphytoides, resembling Comfrey, *Symphytum*.

Symplocaceae, plants of the *Symplocos*, Lodd-Bark tree, tribe.

Synandrus, with united stamens.

Synantherus, with stamens united by their anthers.

Syncarpous, with gynoceum of united carpels.

Syncephalus, bearing multiple or complex heads.

Synchrolepis, with united or attached scales.

Syngenesious, with united anthers, forming a ring.

Syphillicus, a supposed cure for syphilis.

Syriacus, **syrius**, **syrus**, of Syrian origin.

Syringiflorus, with flowers like Lilac, *Syringa*.

Syrmaticus, from Syrmia, or Szerem-Slavonia, Hungary.

Syrticus, from Syrtis in Tripoli.

Systelophytum, when a calyx appears to form part of the fruit.

Systylus, a column formed by the union of two or more styles.

Tabacinus, tobacco-colour.

Tabaniferus, bearing organs resembling horse-fly.

Tabernaemontanus, from Mount Zabern, Alsace, Germany.

Tabularis, from Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope.

Tabuliformis, table-shaped.

Taccaceae, plants of the *Tacca*, South Sea Arrowroot-Plant, tribe.

Tacticopterus, with key-like wings.

Taedigerus, torch-bearing.

Taediosus, loathsome.

Taenialis, like a ribbon.

Taeniosus, ribbon-shaped, resembling the sections of a tape-worm.

Tagetiflorus, with flowers like African Marigold.

Tahitensis, *tahitensis*, from the volcanic island Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean.

Talassens, from Talas in Asia Minor.

Talyshensis, from Talysh in Persia.

Tamaricaceae, plants of the *Tamarindus*, Tamarind-Tree, tribe.

Tamarindifolius, with leaves like the Tamarind-Tree.

Tamarindiformis, resembling Tamarind-Tree.

Tamarisciformis, resembling *Tamarix*, Common Tamarisk.

Tamariscinus, resembling Tamarisk.

Tamnoides, *tamoides*, resembling *Tamus*, Black Bryony.

Tanacetifolius, with leaves like Tansy, *Tanacetum*.

Tanguticus, from the Tangusian, a people dwelling in Eastern Siberia.

Tannensis, from Tanna, an island of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean.

Taraxacifolius, with leaves like Dandelion, *Taraxacum*;

Taraxacoides, resembling Dandelion.

Tardiflorus, late-blooming.

Tardivus, slow-growing.

Tarentinus, from the district of Taranto (Tarentum), Southern Italy.

Tartareus, resembling Wine Tartar, having a somewhat crumply surface, as some Lichens.

Tasmanicus, from Tasmania.

Tataricus, from Tartary, the middle portion of the Eurasiatic Continent.

Tauricolus, from Taurus, in Asia Minor.

Tauricus, from Tauric Chersonese, Crimea.

Taurinensis, from Turin, a province of Italy in Piedmont.

Taurinus, steer-like, hide-like.

Taxaceae, plants of the *Taxus*, Yew-Tree tribe.

Taxifolius, with leaves like the Yew-Tree.

Taxiformis, arranged like the leaves of the Yew.

Taxodioides, resembling Cypress, *Taxodium*.

Taygeteus, from Taygetus (ancient geography), a range of mountains in the Peloponnesus.

Tectarius, roof-like, covered.

Tectorum, of roofs, growing on roofs.

Tecturatus, *tectus*, covered.

Tegens, covering, protecting.

Tegmentosus, scaly, like a leaf-bud.

Teleianthus, flowers having both stamens and pistils.

Telephioides, resembling Orpine, *Sedum Telephium*.

Telonensis, from Toulon, the French seaport.

Temulentus, *temulus*, drunken, intoxicated or nodding rather top-heavy.

Tenacissimus, very tough.

Tenagius, growing in fords or shallow places in brooks or rivers.

Tenax, tough.

Tenellus, very tender, soft.

Tener, *tenera*, *tenerum*, tender, soft.

Tenericanulis, with tender stalks.

Tenerifrons, with tender, soft, foliage.

Tentaculatus, tendril or feeler-like.

Fenthrediniferus, bearing wasp-like organs.

Tenuicanlis, slender stemmed.

Tenuiflorus, with slender flowers.

Tenuifolius, slender, thin, or fine-leaved.

Tenuilobus, with narrow, slender lobes.

Tenuilorus, with thin straps, ribbons.

Tenuirostris, with thin beak.

Tenuis, thin, fine, tender.

Tenuisectus, finely divided.

Tenuispinus, with thin or fine thorns.

Tenuissimus, extremely fine, thin.

Tephraanthus, with ash-coloured thorns.

Tephro-leucus, greyish-white.

Tephrosanthus, bearing ash-coloured flowers.

Tephrosius, ash-coloured.

Terebinthaceus, resinous.

Terebinthinae, plants of the Terebinth or Turpentine Tree tribe.

Terebinthinus, resinous or resembling the Terebinth Tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

Terebratus, pierced.

Terectensis, from the Mount of Terek, Caucasus.

Teres, cylindrical and usually tapering.

Tereticaulis, with cylindrical stalk (*terete*, cylindrical).

Tereticornis, with cylindrical horn.

Teretifolius, having cylindrical leaves.

Teretiusculus, somewhat cylindrical.

Tergeminus, *trigeminatus*, *trigeminus*, three-fold, thrice-twin, having a pair of leaflets each consisting of a pair, each of which again has a pair of leaflets.

Tergestinus, from the district of Trieste.

Terminalis, relating to the apex.

Terminans, closing, surrounding.

Ternarius, consisting of three.

Ternatus, from the Island Ternate, of the Malay Archipelago.

Ternatus, *ternus*, growing in threes, three of a kind, or three in a whorl.

Terniflorus, bearing three flowers.

Ternifolius, having three leaves.

Ternstroemiaceae, plants of the *Ternstroemia*, Scarlet Seed, tribe.

Terracinus, from the district of Terracina, near Rome.

Terraneus, growing on dry land.

Terrestris, *terreus*, growing along, or lying on, the ground.

Terricolous, growing on dry land.

Tersus, smooth.

Tesselatus, marked with small squares or oblongs of different colour.

Tesseralis, marked with little squares.

Tessularis, cube-like.

Testaceus, shell-like, having a hard shell (*testa*, a shell).

Testicularis, *testiculatus*, having two oblong tubercles, as the roots of some orchids.

Tetanicus, supposed to be a cure for tetanus.

Teter, *tetra*, *tetrum*, foul, noisome, offensive.

Teterrimus, very offensive.

Tetra, four, a prefix in compound words.

Tetracanthus, with four thorns.

Tetracarpellary, consisting of four carpels or fruits.

Tetracentrus, with four spurs.

Tetracernus, having four horns.

Tetracoccus, having four kernels.

Tetradontus, with four teeth.

Tetraedrus, *tetragonus*, four-angled, -sided.

Tetragonocarpus, bearing four-cornered fruit.

Tetragonolobus, with four sided lobes.

Tetragynus, having four styles.

Tetralix, twisted four times.

Tetramerus, in fours, having four parts or members in each whorl.

Tetrandistrus, with four hooks.

Tetrandus, having four stamens.

Tetrapetalus, with four distinct petals.

Tetraphyllus, having four distinct leaves in the perianth.

Tetrapterus, with four wing-like appendages or projections.

Tetrapyxis, four-sided.

Tetraqueter, *tetraquetra*, *tetraquetrum*, four-sided, -angled.

Tetrasepalus, having four distinct sepals.
Tetraspermus, bearing four seeds.
Tetrastichus, arranged in four vertical rows.
Teucrioides, resembling Germander, *Teucrium*.
Texanus, *texensis*, from Texas.
Textilis, used for weaving.
Texturatus, resembling woven texture.
Thalamiflorus, flowers having an axil portion supporting the sepals, petals, stamens and pistil.
Thalassicus, *thalassinus*, sea-green, or living in the sea as Alga.
Thalictrifolius, with leaves like Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum*.
Thalictroides, resembling Meadow Rue.
Thallinus, *thallodes*, pertaining to a thallus or sprout.
Thalloides, having the nature or form of a thallus or sprout.
Thamnoides, shrub, tree-like, or bushy.
Thapsoides, *thapsiformis*, resembling Aaron's Rod, *Verbascum Thapsus*.
Thebaicus, from Theben in Hungary.
Theciformis, in form of a case, shell, sheath, or sack (*theca*, a case, a spurium or capsule).
Theezans, tea-yielding.
Theiscanthus, with sulphur-yellow thorns.
Theiogalus, having sulphur yellow sap.
Thelephorus, covered with nipple-like projections.
Thelocampus, with arched nipples.
Theloides, nipple or test-like.
Theoides, resembling Tea-Tree, *Thea*.
Thermalis, *thermicus*, growing in hot springs.
Thesioides, resembling Bastard Toadflax, *Thesium*.
Thessalicus, *thessalus*, from Thessaly, N.E. division of ancient Greece.
Thianschanicus, from Thian-Schan in Central Asia.
Thracicus, from Thrace (ancient geography), the region N.E. of Macedonia.
Thuriferus, yielding frankincense.
Thurifragus, resembling frankincense.

Thuringiacus, from Thuringia, Central Germany.
Thuyoides, resembling Arbor-Vitae, *Thuja*.
Thymelaecaeae, plants of the Daphne tribe.
Thymelaoides, resembling Arbor-Vitae.
Thymifolius, with leaves like Thyme, *Thymus*.
Thymoides, resembling Thyme.
Thyroid, sheath-like.
Thysiflorus, with bunch-like inflorescence.
Thysoides, a compact compound inflorescence, thicker in the middle, and tapering at both ends.
Thysanocarpus, bearing fringed fruit.
Thysanolepis, with fringed membrane scale.
Tiariflorus, bearing cap or hat-like flowers.
Tibetanus, *tibeticus*, from Thibet, Central Asia.
Tibicinus, pipe-like, with flowers like a tobacco-pipe.
Tigellaris, resembling small stem or beam.
Tigridius, *tigrinus*, tiger-like.
Tiliaceae, plants of the *Tilia*, Lime-Tree, tribe.
Tiliaceus, Lime-Tree like.
Tilifolius, with leaves like the Lime-Tree.
Tillandsioides, resembling Old-Man's-Beard, *Tillandsia*.
Timoriensis, *timorensis*, from the Island Timor, of the Malay Archipelago.
Tinctorius, used for dyeing.
Tinctorum, pertaining to the dyer.
Tinctus, dyed, stained.
Tingens, colouring, dyeing, staining.
Tingitanus, from the district of Tangiers in Morocco.
Tinifolius, with leaves like Laurustinus, *Viburnum Tinus*.
Tirolensis, from Tyrol.
Tithymaloides, resembling Spurge, *Euphorbia Tithymaloides*.
Titubans, restless, wavering, staggering.

Tmoleus, from the Tmolus, mountain range (ancient geography), Western Asia Minor.

Tufaceus, tufa-coloured, buffy-drab.

Togoensis, from Togoland, German West Africa.

Toluiferus, yielding Tolu Balsam, a resinous exudation of *Myroxylon Toluiferum* (from the sea port Tolu in Columbia).

Tombeanensis, from Mount Tombea in S. Tyrol.

Tomentellus, finely covered with felt-like hairs.

Tomentosulus, sparsely covered with felt-like hairs.

Tomentosus, densely covered with short, soft, tangled hairs.

Tonicus, invigorating.

Tonkinensis, from Tonkin, or Pongking, French Indo-China.

Tonsus, shaven.

Torfaceus, turfosus, growing in bog (same as *turfosus*).

Terminalis, supposed to relieve colic.

Terminosus, causing colic.

Tornatus, as though turned in a lathe.

Torosus, being cylindrical, with contractions at intervals.

Torpens, sluggish, dull, rigid.

Torquatus, with bead-like joints.

Torquescens, chained, chain-like.

Torridus, as though dry, withered or burnt.

Tortifolius, with leaves as though turned in a lathe.

Tortilis, tortus, turned, twisted.

Tortipes, with twisted stem.

Tortipilis, having twisted hairs.

Tortuosus, twisted, entangled.

Torulosis, cylindrical, with small swellings (diminutive of *torosus*).

Torvus, of wild, fierce appearance.

Tottus, from Tottenland or Sabrinaland, Antarctica.

Totus, whole, entire.

Toxicarius, poisonous.

Toxiciferus, toxiferus, poison-yielding.

Toxophyllus, with arrow-shaped leaves.

Trabeculate, with cross-bars.

Trabeus, living in, or on, beams, like some fungus.

Trachelium, Quinsy-Wort, *Asperula Cynanchia*.

Trachyanthus, bearing rough flowers (*trachus*, rough).

Trachycarpus, bearing rough fruit.

Trachylaenus, with rough covering, surrounding.

Trachylobus, having rough lobes.

Trachyodon, trachyodontus, with rough teeth.

Trachypholus, with rough bark.

Trachyphyllus, having rough, hard leaves.

Trachypus, with rough stalk.

Trachyspermus, bearing rough seeds.

Trachyticus, porphyry-loving.

Tragacanthoides, resembling Milk-Vetch *Astragalus Tragacantha*.

Traganus, of a goat-like smell.

Tragodes, goat-like.

Transiliensis, from a region beyond the river Il or Kulja.

Translucens, semi-transparent, allowing for transmission of light.

Transparens, clear like glass, or nearly so.

Transaganus, from the region beyond the river Tajo, or Tagus, Spain.

Transvaalensis, from the Transvaal, S. Africa.

Transversalis, transversus, athwart, lying crosswise in a plane.

Transylvanicus, Transilvanicus, from Transylvania in Hungary.

Trapeiformis, trapezoidalis, trapezoides, four-sided, two sides being parallel.

Trapeunticus, from ancient Trapezus, now Trebizond, in Asiatic Turkey.

Travancoricus, from Travancore, a native state of Madras, India.

Tremandraceae, plants of the *Tremandra*, tribe.

Tremulus, tremulus, trepidus, trembling, jelly-like.

Trevericus, *treviricus*, from the district of Treves in Germany.

Tri, three, a prefix in compound words.

Triacanthus, with three thorns.

Triadelphus, having stamens in three bundles.

Trialatus, with three wing-like appendages.

Triandrus, having three stamens.

Triangularis, *triangulus*, three-angled, -sided.

Trianthus, bearing three flowers, or clusters of three flowers.

Triaristatus, with three awns.

Tribuloides, with sharp bristles, like the fruit of *Tribulus*.

Tricarinatus, with three keels or fins.

Tricarpellary, consisting of three carpels or fruits.

Triceps, *tricephalus*, bearing three heads of flowers.

Trichiferus, producing or bearing hairs (*trichidium*, a hair or bristle).

Trichocarpus, bearing hairy fruit.

Trichocephalus, with heads of flowers surrounded by hairs.

Trichocoladus, with hairy twigs.

Trichococcus, bearing three berries.

Trichodes, *trichoides*, resembling hair, fine as hair.

Tricholepis, with hairy membrane scale.

Trichomanoides, resembling Bristle-Fern, *Trichomanes*.

Trichoneurus, with hairy ribs or nerves.

Trichophorus, bearing hairs.

Trichophyllus, with finely cut hairlike leaves.

Trichopodus, having hairy stalks.

Trichoptera, with hairy wings.

Trichorrhizus, having hairy roots.

Trichosanthis, bearing hairy flowers.

Trichospermus, bearing hairy seeds or spores.

Trichostichus, bearing rows of hairs.

Trichothallic, making a thallus by lateral combination of filaments.

Trichotomus, with divisions always in threes.

Trichromus, three-coloured.

Tricoccus, with three berries.

Tricolor, *tricolorus*, three-coloured.

Tricornis, having three horns.

Tricostatus, having three principal nerves diverging from the base of a leaf.

Tricuspidatus, *tricuspsis*, with three sharp points.

Tricussate, said of whorls of three leaves each.

Tridactylitus, *tridactylites*, having three fingers.

Tridens, *tridentatus*, *tridentiferus*, thrice toothed or pronged.

Tridigitatus, three-fingered.

Trifarius, facing three ways, in three vertical rows.

Trifasciatus, with three bands or ribbons.

Trifidus, with three parts, the division extending at least half way.

Triflorus, three-flowered.

Trifoliatius, *trifolius*, three-leaved, or with three leaflets.

Triformis, having three forms, i.e. bearing flowers of three different kinds.

Trifurcatus, having three prongs or branches.

Trigamous, bearing male, female and hermaphrodite flowers.

Trigeminus, three-fold, thrice-twin (same as *tergeminus*).

Triglumis, with three glumes or chaffy bract-like scales (the flower of grasses).

Trigoniaceae, plants of the *Trigonia* tribe (Climbing Stove Shrubs).

Trigonocarpus, bearing three-cornered fruit.

Trigonopterus, with wings on three sides.

Trigonospermus, bearing three-cornered seeds.

Trigonus, three-angled, -cornered.

Trigynus, having three styles.

Trijugus, having three pairs of leaflets.

Trilateralis, three-sided, prismatic.

Trilobatus, *trilobus*, with three lobes, like the leaves of *Hepatica*.

Trilocularis, three-celled.

Trilophus, three-tufted.
Trimaculatus, three-spotted.
Trimerus, with three parts, having three members in each whorl.
Trimestris, maturing in three months.
Trimorphus, producing three kinds of hermaphrodite flowers by the same species, as in *Pontederia*.
Trimus, lasting three years.
Trinervatus, trinervis, trinervus, trinervosus, three-nerved, -veined, from the base of a leaf.
Trinitensis, from La Trinite, in the Isle of Martinique.
Trinus, trini, in threes.
Trioecus, trioecus, bearing male, female and hermaphrodite flowers on three distinct plants of the same species.
Trionum, flower of an hour, *Hibiscus*.
Triornithophorus, with flowers like Three-bird-Toadflax.
Tripaleolatus, consisting of three paleae or chaff-like glume as the flowers of bamboo.
Tripartitus, having three parts or segments divided nearly to the base.
Tripetaloides, as if three-petalled.
Tripetalus, having three petals.
Triphyllus, three-leaved or with a 'perianth consisting of three distinct leaves.
Triplinatus, thrice pinnate, used when the leaflets of compound leaves are again and again pinnate.
Triplex, three-fold, triple.
Triplinervus, with three strong secondary nerves on either side of the mid-rib.
Tripolitanus, from Tripoli in N. Africa.
Tripeacoides, resembling Buffalo Grass, *Tripsacum*.
Tripterigius, tripterus, three-winged.
Tripudians, dancing.
Triquetus, triquetra, triquetrum, triquetrus, three-cornered, -angled.
Triquinatus, with three divisions, each of which is sub-divided into five.
Triradiatus, with three rays.
Trisectus, completely divided into three.
Trisepalus, having three distinct sepals;

Triserialis, triseriatus, in three rows, transverse or lengthwise.
Trisetus, with three bristles.
Trispermus, three-seeded.
Trisphaereus, three-balled.
Tristachynus, bearing three spikes or clusters of flowers.
Tristichus, arranged in three vertical rows.
Tristiculus, somewhat sad or dull in colour.
Tristia, sad, of dull colour, or of plants flowering at night only.
Tristylus, with three distinct styles.
Trisulcus, trisulcatus, with three groove, (more or less parallel).
Tritermatus, in threes, three times, divided into three.
Triticus, wheat-like.
Triticoides, resembling wheat, *Triticum*.
Tritus, worn, or having the appearance of being worn.
Triumphans, victorious.
Triuncialis, in three layers.
Trivalvis, with three valves.
Trivascularis, three-capsuled.
Trivialis, ordinary, common, unimportant.
Trochlearis, pulley-shaped (*trochlea*, a pulley block).
Trochocarpus, bearing pulley wheel-like fruit.
Trochodendraceae, plants of the Trochodendron Tree tribe.
Trojanus, from Troja or Troy, Asia Minor.
Troiloides, resembling American Wood Lily, *Trollius*.
Tropaeolaceae, plants of the *Tropaeolum*, Nasturtium, tribe.
Tropaeoloides, resembling *Tropaeolum*, Nasturtium.
Tropicus, from the tropics or torrid zone.
Trullifer, trulliferus, pitcher-bearing.
Trullifolius, with trowel or pitcher-shaped leaves.
Truncatellus, trunciculus, with short abrupt ending stem.

Truncatus, ending abruptly, as if cut off.
Trunciflorus, bearing flowers on the stem.
Tubaeiformis, trumpet-shaped (same as *tubatus*).
Tuberculatus, beset with small tubers, or knobby projections.
Tuberculosus, consisting of or having tubers or tubercles.
Tuberhybridus, tuberous-hybrid.
Tuberiferus, tuber-bearing (as the Dahlia).
Tuberosus, producing or resembling tubers.
Tubicinus, tubular.
Tubiferus, tube-bearing.
Tubiflorus, when the florets are tubular (as in many compositae).
Tubiformis, tube-shaped, straight and tubular, trumpet-shaped.
Tubispathus, with tube-like sheath.
Tubulosus, tubulatus, like a hollow cylinder or tube.
Tuitans, defending, when leaves in sleeping position cover the stem.
Tulensis, from Mount Tula in Mexico.
Tulipiferus, bearing Tulips.
Tulipiflorus, with Tulip-like flowers.
Tulipoides, resembling Tulip, *Tulipa*.
Tumens, swollen, distended.
Tumescens, becoming swollen.
Tumidulus, having small swellings.
Tumidus, inflated, swollen.
Tunetanus, from Tunis, Northern Africa.
Tunicatus, covered with closely investing fleshy scales (like the bulb of the onion).
Tuniformis, in the form of a Fig.
Turbaniformis, turban-shaped.
Turbinatus, top-shaped, like an inverted cone.
Turbinellus, resembling a small inverted cone.
Turbineus, top-like.
Turbiniflorus, bearing top-shaped flowers.
Turbiniformis, top-shaped, inverted cone-shaped.
Turbinocarpus, bearing top-shaped fruit.
Turcicus, of Turkish origin.

Turcomanicus, from the Turkomans, a people inhabiting Turkestan.
Turfosus, turfaceous, growing in bog, or turf-loving.
Turgescent, becoming swollen.
Turgidus, swollen, but not hollow.
Turio, a scaly sucker, as *Asparagus*.
Turkestanicus, from Turkestan in Central Asia.
Turmalis, column-like.
Turneraceae, plants of the *Turnera*, Holy-Rose, or Sage-Rose, tribe.
Turritus, tower-shaped.
Tussilaginoïdes, resembling Colt's-Foot, *Tussilago*.
Tylodes, pimple or wart-like. [Ings.
Tylophorus, bearing pimple-like swell.
Tylophyllus, having leaves with pimple-like swellings.
Tymphresteus, from Mount Tymphrestos, Greece.
Typhaceae, plants of the *Typha*, Small Bulrush, or Reed Maise, tribe.
Typhinus, antler-shaped.
Typholdeus, resembling Small Bulrush or Reed-Maise, *Typha*.
Typicus, typical, with the distinguishing features of a type.
Tyrianthinus, purple-violet.

Uberiformis, udder-shaped.
Uberimammus, udder, teat-like.
Ucranicus, from Ukraine in Russia.
Udus, damp, moist. [Africa.
Ukambensis, from Ukamba, Eastern Ukurundensis, from Ukurund in Siberia.
Ulicinus, resembling Gorse or Furze, *Ulex*.
Uliginosus, uliginous, growing in swamps.
Ulmaceae, plants of the Elm-Tree, *Ulmus* tribe.
Ulmarius, Elm-Tree-like.
Ulmifolius, with leaves like the Elm-Tree.
Ulnaris, the length of the forearm, a cubit, i.e. 18 inches, (*ulna*, the large bone in the forearm).
Ulophyllus, with crisp or curly leaves.
Ulopterus, with crisp or curly wings.

Ulugurensis, from Ulugura, in German East Africa.

Umbellaris, **umbellatus**, having the inflorescence in umbels or umbrella form.

Umbellifer, bearing umbels.

Umbelliferae, plants which bear umbels (*umbella*, a sunshade or umbrella).

Umbelliformis, in the form of an umbel.

Umbellulatus, having partial or secondary umbels.

Umbelluliferus, bearing single umbels.

Umbilicalis, **umbilicatus**, navel-like, depressed in centre.

Umbonalis, **umbonatus**, bearing an umbo or boss in the centre.

Umbonulatus, having or ending in a small boss or nipple.

Umbracliferus, having the form of an open umbrella.

Umbracliformis, having the general form of a parasol.

Umbrageous, giving much shade.

Umbraticus, growing in shady places.

Umbriferus, shade-giving.

Umbrinus, the colour of raw umber, a cold brown.

Umbrosus, growing in shady places.

Unalaschensis, from Unalaschka or Unalaska, one of the Aleutian islands.

Uncatus, hook-shaped, or bent at the tip into a hook (*uncus*, a hook).

Uncialis, measuring one inch (*uncia*, an inch).

Unciformis, in the form of a hook.

Uncinalis, **uncinatus**, hooked.

Uncinatus, barbed, with barbed bristles.

Uncinellus, with small or short hooks, barbs.

Unctuosus, having a greasy surface.

Unous, a barbed bristle or hair.

Undatus, **undulatus**, **undulosus**, wavy, with wavy margin.

Undipes, wavy, like the path of a snake.

Undulatifolius, having wavy leaves.

Ungicularis, having a claw, or of the length of a finger-nail, half-an-inch.

Unguiculatus, having what appear to be

claws or finger-nails (*unguis*, a nail or claw).

Unguiculus, of the length of a small finger-nail.

Ungulatus, claw or hoof-like.

Uni, one, used in compound words.

Unialatus, having one wing.

Unibracteatus, with one bract only.

Unicalcaratus, one-spurred.

Unicarpellate, bearing fruit consisting of a single carpel.

Unicolor, **unicolorus**, of one colour, or uniform in tint.

Unicostate having one rib only.

Unicus, single or solitary.

Unidentatus, with one tooth or projection only.

Unifarius, one-ranked, or arranged in one row.

Uniferus, bearing once a year.

Uniflorus, one-flowered.

Unifoliolatus, having one leaflet only.

Unifolius, **unifoliatus**, with one leaf only.

Uniformis, having one form only (as the florets of some compositae).

Uniglumis, with only one chaffy, bract-like scale (of grasses or sedges).

Unijugatus, with only one pair of leaflets.

Unilabiatus, one-lipped, as the flowers of Bearsfoot, *Acanthus*.

Unilateralis, one-sided, turned to one side.

Unilocularis, one-celled.

Uninervus, **uninerviatus**, one-veined, -ribbed.

Uninodes, with one knot or swollen joint.

Unioloides, resembling Sea-Oats, *Uniola*.

Unipetalous, bearing flowers with only one petal. [row.

Uniserialis, **uniserialatus**, arranged in one

Unisexuallis, of one sex only, having either stamens or pistils in a flower.

Unisiliquosus, having one pod only.

Unitus, joined, united.

Univalvis, having one valve or door only.

Universalis, general, pertaining to the whole.

Upsaliensis, from Upsala, a Swedish province.

Uragogus, promoting the production of urine.

Uralensis, from the Ural Mountains in Russia.

Uralus, from Ural, Himalaya.

Urbanicus, *urbicarius*, *urbicus*, growing near towns.

Urbanus, of the town, cultivated (opposite to *rusticus*).

Urceolaris, *urceolatus*, pitcher-like, or urn-shaped.

Urens, stinging (as nettles).

Urmiensis, from the district of Urmiah in Persia.

Urnigerus, urn-shaped, bearing urn-like organs.

Urocarpus, bearing fruit of bulging or urn-like form.

Urolepis, with curved scales.

Urophyllus, having curved leaves.

Ursinus, sought after by bears.

Ursipes, resembling a bear's foot.

Urticaceae, plants of the *Urtica* or Nettle tribe.

Urticifolius, with leaves like the nettle.

Urticinus, *urticoides*, resembling nettle, nettle-like.

Uruguayensis, from Uruguay, South America.

Usambarensis, *usambaricus*, from Usambara in German East Africa.

Usitatissimus, very ordinary.

Usitatus, ordinary, of every-day use.

Usneoides, resembling tree-hair Lichens, *Usnea*.

Ussuriensis, from the river Ussuri in Eastern Asia.

Ustalis, burnt, charred, brownish-black.

Ustulatus, having the appearance of being charred or scorched (*ustus*, burnt).

Utahensis, from the district of Utah, U.S.A.

Utilis, useful.

Utricularioides, resembling Bladder-Wort, *Utricularia*.

Utriculatus, *utriculus*, of the form of skinny-tube, sack, or bladder (*uter*, a skinny bottle).

Utriculosus, *utricularis*, *utriculatus*, bearing inflated bladder-like organs or appendages.

Utriformis, bladder or bag-shaped.

Utriger, *utrigerus*, bearing what resemble bladders or bags.

Utrimque, on both sides.

Uvarius, resembling a bunch of grapes.

Uva ursi, Bear berry, or Bear Bilberry, *Arctostaphylos*.

Uvidus, moist, damp.

Uviferus, grape-bearing.

Uviformis, grape-like.

Vaccarius, increasing the milk production of cows.

Vacciniifolius, with leaves like Common Bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

Vaccinioides, resembling Common Bilberry or Whortleberry.

Vaccinus, the colour of a dun cow.

Vacillans, swaying, as the anthers of grasses.

Vacuus, empty, void of proper contents, or airy.

Vagans, scattered, spread, extended.

Vagiformis, of no certain form.

Vaginalis, *vaginatus*, having a vagina or sheath, as of a leaf.

Vaginans, sheathing, or wrapping round.

Vaginervius, having veins or nerves arranged with apparent order.

Vaginiferus, furnished with a sheath.

Vaginiflorus, bearing flowers with a sheath-like covering.

Vaginulatus, having small sheath (*vagina*, a small sheath).

Vagus, being inconstant in form or habit.

Valdensis, from Mount Balde, N. Italy and S. Tyrol.

Valdiviensis, from Valdivia, a province in Chili.

Valentinus, from the district of Valentia in Spain.

Valenzuelanus, from Venezuela, S. America.

Valerianaceae, plants of the *Valeriana* Valerian, tribe.

- Valerianoides**, resembling Valerian.
Validus, strong, sturdy.
Valleculosus, grooved.
Vallisiacus, from the Swiss Canton Wallis or Valais.
Vallicolus, growing in the valley.
Vallonius, from the Walloons, a people of S. Belgium.
Valvaceus, furnished with a valve.
Valvatus, opening by doors or valves.
Vancouveriensis, from the island of Vancouver.
Variabilis, **varians**, changeable, non-constant in appearance.
Varians, changeable in colour or in form.
Varicolor, **varicolorus**, coloury, of two or more colours.
Varicosus, full of dilated veins, swollen at intervals.
Variiegatus, **varius**, irregularly coloured, in stripes or patches.
Varifolius, with leaves of varying colour.
Varilimammus, with varying warts or nipples.
Variolaris, **variolosus**, marked with pits, as of small pox.
Varius, of many forms or colours.
Varsowiensis, from the district of Warsaw in Russian Poland.
Vascularis, having or bearing vessels (*vasculum*, a small vessel).
Vasiformis, in form of a vessel or duct.
Vastus, growing in waste places.
Vegetus, fresh, thriving.
Velameus, veil-like.
Velatus, veiled, surrounded, covered.
Velitaris, bickering.
Vellereus, **vellens**, fleece-like, woolly.
Veluchensis, from Mount Veluchi in Northern Greece.
Velutinus, **velutinosus**, velvet-like, covered closely with short, soft hairs.
Venator, the hunter.
Venenatus, poisonous, venomous.
Veneniferus, containing, bearing poison.
Venemosus, very poisonous.
Veneris, of Venus, pertaining to Venus.
- Veneticus**, **venetus**, venetian or sea-coloured.
Venosus, having veins.
Ventusus, extended by air.
Ventralis, pertaining to the belly.
Ventricosus, swelled or inflated, as the corolla of some labiates.
Ventriculosus, somewhat inflated.
Vennosus, closely veined.
Venustulus, small and beautiful.
Venustus, pleasing, lovely.
Veratrifolius, with leaves like White Hellebore, *Veratrum*.
Verbascifolius, with leaves like Mullein-*Verbascum*.
Verbasciformis, resembling Mullein.
Verbenaceae, plants of the *Verbena*, Cut-leaved Vervain, tribe.
Verbenaceus, resembling *Verbena*.
Verecundus, chaste, modest.
Veris, pertaining to spring.
Vermicularis, **vermiculatus**, **vermiculus**, worm-shaped, worm-like.
Vermifuge, expelling worms from the intestines.
Vermitoxicus, worm-destroying.
Vernaculus, native, national.
Vernalis, **vernus**, flowering in spring, pertaining to spring.
Vernicatus, **vernicosus**, shiny, as though varnished.
Verniciferus, **vernicifusus**, yielding varnish.
Verniciosus, **vernicosus**, shining as if varnished.
Vernus, flowering in spring.
Veroniciformis, resembling Speedwell, *Veronica*.
Verruciform, wart-shaped.
Verrucosus, being full of warts or glandular elevations (*serruca*, a wart).
Verruculatus, **verruculosus**, thickly covered with small warts.
Verruculifer, bearing small warts.
Versabilis, **versatilis**, being freely movable on its support (as some anthers).
Versicolor, **versicolorus**, changing colour.
Versiflorus, bearing changeable flowers.

Versifolius, having changeable leaves.
Versiformis, changing shape (with age).
Versus, turned, underside up.
Versutus, reversible.
Vertebratus, distinctly jointed, like the backbone of animals.
Verticalis, perpendicular.
Verticillaris, **verticillatus**, whorled, three or more leaves springing from the same point.
Verticilliflorus, with sessile flowers in whorls on elongated axis.
Veruculatus, cylindrical, but somewhat pointed.
Verus, true to type.
Verutum, a dart or short spear.
Vescus, eatable.
Vesicarius, inflated.
Vesicatorius, blistering.
Vesicatus, **vesiculosus**, bladder, blister-like.
Vesicularis, **vesiculosus**, as if composed of little bladders, usually filled with air.
Vesiculifer, bearing or producing small blisters.
Vespertilionis, bat-like.
Vesperinus, pertaining to, or flowering in, the evening.
Vestinus, suiting, becomingly clothed.
Vestitus, clothed.
Vesulus, from Monte Visso in Western Piedmont, Italy.
Vetulus, somewhat old.
Vexatus, injured, squashed, or having the appearance of being so.
Vexillarius, **vexillaris**, **vexillatus**, flag or standard-like.
Vexillifer, **vexillatus**, bearing flag or standard.
Viadrius, from the banks of the river Oder in Germany.
Vialis, **viarius**, **viaticus**, growing on the path or on the roadside.
Vibratilis, trembling (of leaves).
Viburnifolius, with leaves like Guelder-Rose, *Viburnum*.
Viburnoides, resembling Guelder-Rose.
Viceni, in twenties,

Vicifolius, with leaves like the Vetch, *Vicia*.
Vicoides, Vetch-like.
Victorialis, pertaining to victory.
Viennensis, from the district of Vienne, South of France.
Vietus, of withered appearance.
Vilis, trifling, small, petty.
Villicaulis, with shaggy stem.
Villiceps, with shaggy head.
Villiferus, } bearing shaggy hair.
Villigerus, }
Villosulus, with finer or shorter, shaggy hair.
Villosus, shaggy.
Villus, shaggy, having long soft hairs, not short as in pubescence nor interwoven as in *Tomentum*.
Vilnensis, from the district of Vilna, Wilna, in Russia.
Viminalis, **vimineus**, consisting of long, flexible, switch shoots like Osier.
Vinaceus, wine-coloured.
Vinciflorus, with flowers like Periwinkle, *Vinca*.
Vindobonensis, from the neighbourhood of Vienna.
Vinealis, growing in vineyards.
Vinicolor, the colour of wine.
Viniferus, wine yielding.
Vinosus, wine-like. [tribe.
Violaceae, plants of the Violet, *Viola*.
Violaceus, Violet-coloured.
Violaris, Violet-like.
Violascens, becoming Violet.
Violeus, the colour of Violets.
Violiflorus, with flowers like the Violet.
Violoides, Violet-like.
Viorna, (*Clematis*) Blue Virgin's-Bower.
Viperatus, **viperous**, viper-like.
Virellus, greenish, somewhat green.
Virens, of green colour.
Virescens, turning green.
Virgatus, composed of willow twigs.
Virgaurea (*Virga aurea*), Common Golden-Rod (*Solidago*).
Virginalis, **virgineus**, maidenly, of the purest white.

Virginianus, **virginicus**, **virginiensis**, from Virginia, N. America.

Virgultosus, a bush composed of little wands.

Virgultus, a large bush, composed of strong shoots.

Virgunculus, with small wands.

Viridans, } somewhat green, changing
Viridescens, } into green, becoming
green.

Viridi-flavus, greenish-yellow.

Viridiflorus, bearing green flowers.

Viridifolius, with green leaves.

Viridi-glaucescens, of bluish-green colour.

Viridis, green.

Viridissimus, deep rich green.

Viridulus, greenish.

Virosus, with poisonous sap, venomous, of evil odour.

Virusanus, poisonous.

Viscaria, Catch-Fly or Campion Catch-Fly (*Silene*).

Viscarius, glutinous, sticky.

Viscidulus, somewhat sticky or glutinous.

Viscidus, **viscosus**, sticky, clammy, exuding a sticky secretion.

Visnaga, tooth-pick.

Vitaceae, plants of the *Vitis*, Vine, tribe.

Vitalba, Virgin's-Bower, Old Man's Beard or Traveller's Joy (*Clematis*).

Vitellarius, **vitellinus**, the colour of the yolk of an egg.

Viticella, Purple Virgin's-Bower (*Clematis*).

Viticinus, resembling Chaste Tree, *Vitez*.

Viticulosus, of the habit of Vine, producing long trailing branches.

Vitiensis, from the Fijee Islands.

Vitifolius, with leaves like the Grape Vine, *Vites*.

Vitigenus, **vitigenus**, vine-like, trailing like a vine or hop.

Vitilis, plaited, interwoven.

Vitreus, transparent.

Vitricus, having a glassy appearance.

Vittarioides, resembling Florida Ribbon Fern, *Vittaria*.

Vittatus, striped like a ribbon, with longitudinal stripes.

Vittiformis, ribbon-like, six times as long as wide.

Viviparus, producing young plants instead of seed.

Vochinensis, from the Vochein Alps.

Vochysiaceae, plants of the *Vochysia*, Copal-ye-Wood, tribe.

Vogesiacus, from the Vogesen or Voages Mountains.

Volans, flying, winged.

Volemus, a handful, filling the hollow of the hand.

Volubilis, twining round a support.

Volucer, **volucris**, **volucres**, rolled up in leaves.

Volutus, rolled together.

Volvaceus, **volvatus**, being covered by an external wrapper.

Volvox, a roller or a ball.

Vomeriformis, of the form of a plough-share.

Vomicus, **vomitarius**, causing vomiting.

Vulcanicus, **vulcanus**, growing on volcanoes in weathered lava.

Vulgaris, common.

Vulgatus, well known.

Vulnerans, wounding.

Vulnerarioides, resembling Common Wound-Wort, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*.

Vulnerarius, supposed to heal wounds.

Vulparius, reddish-brown, the colour of the fox.

Vulpinus, fox-like.

Vulvarius, of evil odour.

Wigandioides, resembling Caracass Big-Leaf, *Wigandia*.

Wolgaricus, **wolgensis**, from the banks of the river Wolga or Volga in Russia.

Xalapensis, from the district of Xalapa or Jalapa in Mexico.

Xanthacanthus, having yellow thorns (*xanthic*, yellow).

Xanthandrus, with yellow threads.

Xanthellus, somewhat yellow.

Xanthinus, of a golden yellow colour.

Xanthioides, resembling Cockle-Bur or Olet-Bur, *Xanthium*.

Xanthoblepharis, with yellow fringe.
Xanthocarpus, bearing yellow fruit.
Xanthocephalus, bearing yellow heads.
Xanthocheilus, **xanthochilus**, having yellow lips.
Xanthocomus, with yellow tuft, crest.
Xanthoglossus, with yellow tongue.
Xantholeucus, yellowish-white.
Xanthoneurus, having yellow nerves or veins.
Xanthophoeniceus, yellowish-red.
Xanthophyllus, bearing golden yellow leaves.
Xanthorrhizus, having yellow roots.
Xanthospilus, with yellow spots or patches.
Xanthotrichus, having golden yellow hairs.
Xanthoxylodes, resembling Tooth-ache Tree, *Xanthoxylon*.
Xerampelinus, reddish-brown.
Xeranthemoides, resembling "Everlasting" Flower, *Xeranthemum*.
Xeranthemus, bearing flowers which have a dried, strawlike appearance.
Xerocarpus, bearing dry fruit.
Xerocephalus, bearing dry heads.
Xerochrysus, resembling yellow paper.
Xerophilus, dry-loving plants which grow in dry situations.
Xerophyllus, having dry leaves, or apparently so.
Xerophytes, drought-loving, a plant which can subsist with little moisture, as a desert plant.
Xerophyllus, with smooth leaves.
Xestripetalus, having hatchet-shaped petals.
Xiphacanthus, as sharp as a sword (*xiphos*, a sword).
Xiphoides, sword-shaped.
Xipholepis, with sword-shaped scales.
Xiphophorus, protected by a sword.
Xiphophyllus, having sword-like leaves, as Iris.
Xiphopterus, with sword-like wings.
Xutus, pouring out.
Xylocarpus, bearing hard, woody fruit.

Xylophyllus, wood-loving, applied to fungi which grow on wood.
Xylorrhizus, with woody roots.
Xylostachyus, **xylostachys**, bearing woody spikes.
Xylosteoides, resembling Common Fly Honey-Suckle, *Lonicera Xylosteum*.
Xylostroma, a felt-like growth of some fungus which destroys timber.
Xyridioides, resembling *Uyris*, the yellow-eyed Grass of N. America.
Yapurensis, from the banks of the river Yapura, Brazil.
Yaundensis, from Yaunte in Kameru, Africa.
Yedoensis, from the district of Yeddo or Tokyo in Japan.
Yemensis, from Yemen in S. West Arabia.
Yezoensis, from the Isle of Yezo, or Hokkaido in Japan.
Yorubensis, from Yoruba or Yarriba in Central Africa.
Yosemitanus, from the Yosemite Valley in California.
Yuccoides, resembling *Yucca*, Adam's Needle.
Yumuyensis, from Yumuya in the Isle of Cuba.
Yunnanensis, from Yun-nan, in S.W. China.
Yuralicus, from the Yura or Jura Mountains.
Zambesinus, from the shores of the Zambesi River, S. Africa.
Zamioides, resembling Jamaica Sago-Tree, *Zamia*.
Zamorensis, from Zamora in Venezuela.
Zanguebaricus, from the coast of Zanzibar.
Zansibaricus, **zansibariensis**, from Zanzibar, E. Coast Africa.
Zebrinus, striped like a zebra.
Zephyranthoides, resembling Zephyr-Flower, *Zephyranthes*.
Zephyrinus, covered with bloom like ripe grapes.

Zerdannus, from Mount Zerdkou in Southern Persia. [Ceylon.

Zeylanicus, *ceylanicus*, *seylonicus*, from

Zibetinus, with a musk-like aroma.

Zingiberaceae, plants of the *Zingiber*, Ginger, tribe.

Zingiberaceus, resembling Ginger Plant.

Zizyphinus, resembling Jujube Tree, *Zizyphus*.

Zodiophilous, *zoidiophilous*, fertilised by little animals.

Zonalis, *zonatus*, marked with a belt, girdle, or zone, or ring in colour.

Zoocarp, *zoospore*, plant-galls, produced by insects, also motile spore of Algae.

Zoophilous, fertilized by animals.

Zosterifolius, with leaves like Sea-Hay or Wrack Grass, *Zostera*.

Zosteroides, resembling Sea-Hay or Wrack Grass.

Zuniensis, from the Zuni Mountains in New Mexico.

Zygomeris, yoke-like, symmetrical.

Zygophyllaceae, plants of the *Zygophyllum*, Bean-Caper, tribe.

Zygophyllus, with leaves like the Bean-Caper, yoke-leaved.

Zygostemus, *zygostemon*, with yoke-like thread.

Zymoticus, pertaining to fermentation.

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